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## U.S. Gets Tougher On Japan Scandals In Tokyo, a Treasury Aide Presses for Market Changes

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Breaking months of official silence about Japan's financial market scandals, a senior U.S. Treasury official said Wednesday that Japan could not "go on with business as usual," and he said the United States would use the mounting evidence of improper behavior to press for a more open financial system in Tokyo.

The official, David C. Mulford, the Treasury's undersecretary for international affairs, also said here that "everyone knew what was going on" in the Tokyo market, and they tolerated it.

He appeared to be alluding to the Ministry of Finance, which has been criticized for failing to take enforcement actions against many of Japan's biggest brokerage houses.

The securities companies have acknowledged that they secretly compensated their biggest clients for major stock-market losses.

Until now, U.S. officials have avoided publicly criticizing Japan's handling of the scandal, saying that it was largely a domestic affair that should be dealt with by Japanese financial authorities. But Mr. Mulford's comments Wednesday to a group of reporters appeared to be a sharp indication that the United States would use the scandal to pressure demands for a more "transparent" market in which "everyone knows what the rules are."

Mr. Mulford's comments followed the resignation Oct. 3 of the finance minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto. Mr. Hashimoto said he had quit to take responsibility for the ministry's failure to oversee the major brokerage houses. But Mr. Hashimoto's term was to have ended two weeks later, and most political analysts in Japan said his move was largely an empty gesture.

Mr. Mulford arrived in Japan as the major brokerages were shutting many of their branch offices, a punishment ordered by the Finance Ministry.

Beginning Thursday, Mr. Mulford is to meet with Finance Ministry officials to urge broader deregulation and access to Japan's financial markets. He clearly plans to use the scandals as ammunition.

But there may not be many powerful officials with whom to meet. Japan is not only without a finance minister, it is also without a prime minister. Prime Minister Toshiki

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U.S. asks Japan's help on a "big science" project. Page 5.

Kaifu was pushed aside a week ago, and a successor — most likely Kiichi Miyazawa, a former finance minister who was forced to resign in 1989 — will not take over until next month.

It is therefore unlikely that Mr. Mulford will receive much of a blueprint for change, at least for several months.

"We have scandals of our own, of course, like Salomon Brothers," he said. "But Salomon broke clearly laid out rules. Here in Japan they were playing by rules that were never written down, and no one knew exactly what they are."

Mr. Mulford declined to take sides in a debate that is dividing Japan's bureaucratic and political worlds: Should Japan create its own version of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission? The idea has been opposed by the Finance Ministry, which has killed several proposals that would require it to defer some of its powers to an independent regulating body.

"We have an open mind and we want to hear if they are willing to take on this problem aggressively," Mr. Mulford said. "It is a question of attitude. And if they won't take this on aggressively, the government should think about creating an organization that will."

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NEW FEATHER IN HIS CAP — A Brazilian Indian offering Pope John Paul II a headdress at a Mass in Culaba, 2,500 kilometers north of Rio. Page 3.

## Paris-Bonn Defense Plan Seeks EC-WEU Alliance

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France and Germany on Wednesday unveiled far-reaching proposals for greater European defense cooperation, which officials said could enable the European Community to strengthen its role in security policy-making without antagonizing the United States.

In effect, the joint initiative proposed decisions on the most contentious issues involving future military arrangements in Europe until the mid-1990s, after the United States, its European allies and the Soviet Union have had time to

absorb the consequences of the collapse of communism.

The immediate aim of the proposals, made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand, is to prompt EC leaders to agree to start military cooperation via the Western European Union and to plan for a European army based initially on a combined unit of German and French troops.

Britain immediately challenged the most controversial point in the initiative: the proposed role of the WEU. Founded in 1954, the WEU comprises nine nations that are members of both the Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Or-

ganization — Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

London, anxious to avoid any weakening of the trans-Atlantic defense connection, wants the WEU to channel European military cooperation toward NATO. France, wary of U.S. intentions, is pushing for the WEU to function as the executive arm of an EC military policy in which the French government would play a leading role.

As an initial concrete step, France and Germany said that they would expand their current bilateral military cooperation, which in-

cludes a 5,000-man joint brigade, to become the core of a potential European army open to all WEU members and with a potential strength of 100,000 men.

Other EC governments welcomed the plan as a step toward greater European integration and the basis for a compromise at the EC summit meeting in December in the Dutch town of Maastricht.

The Italian foreign minister, Giovanni De Michelis, said that now "all 12 EC countries agree on the principle of a common defense and security policy, not immediately but in the second phase."

The timing of this second phase

has not been set, but the French-German plan said that governments should consider further moves in military cooperation in 1996.

Italy, which has played a significant role in seeking a compromise along these lines, produced a joint initiative with Britain earlier this month that emphasized the need for the Community to cooperate with NATO.

In exchange, Britain made a concession to accepting the idea of an eventual defense role for the Community. This would include the

See EUROPE, Page 2

## U.S. Generosity Annoys Allies

Soviet Debt Relief Would Fall Hard on Europeans

By Richard E. Smith  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Washington's new-found advocacy of debt rescheduling for the Soviet Union, pushed this week at the series of international financial meetings in Bangkok, has irritated America's allies in Europe.

Frustration at the U.S. initiative is especially strong among bankers and politicians in Germany, by far the largest lender to the Soviet Union.

European analysts and bankers pointed out that Washington was a tough critic of debt rescheduling for the collapsing economies of Latin America during the 1980s, when U.S. banks were the most exposed to the world debt crisis.

The fact that American banks carried the bulk of

Latin debt but are only marginally exposed to Soviet risks has made it considerably easier for Washington to adopt a generous attitude toward rescheduling.

In Bangkok, a leading Soviet economic official painted a grim picture of his country's economy and warned of unrest if the republics do not join in economic union by spring. (Page 13)

The official, Grigori A. Yavlinsky, an economic adviser to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, issued the warning at the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, The Associated Press reported.

Nevertheless Mr. Yavlinsky expressed optimism that the Soviet Union would be able to continue

See RELIEF, Page 6

## Texas Gunman Kills 22, Then Commits Suicide

Complicity in Our Staff From Dispatches

KILLEEN, Texas — A man rammed a pickup truck through a restaurant window during lunchtime Wednesday and then fired a semiautomatic pistol at people in line, killing 22 before committing suicide, authorities said.

It was the deadliest shooting of its kind in U.S. history. "The guy jumped out of the truck and said, 'This is what Bell County has done to me!'" said Sheldon Smith, a porter at the Luby's cafeteria.

"As he opened fire, a guy that he ran over with the truck was trying to get up and he shot him," Mr. Smith said. "Then he pointed toward the line where the service was and he started shooting down the line."

The killer was firing "as fast as he could pull the trigger," another witness said.

When it was over 23 people were dead, including the unidentified

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## Lithuania to Reverse Erroneous Clearing of War Criminals

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

VILNIUS, Lithuania — Judge Genadijus Slautas of the Supreme Court said Wednesday that Lithuania had suspended the judicial rehabilitation of people sentenced by Soviet courts for the wartime genocide of Jews, after discovering that several exonerations were unjustified.

He said the court would reverse the rulings and review other cases where rehabilitation was granted.

About 25,000 people sentenced in the years after World War II have been rehabilitated since 1989. Most were assumed by the Lithu-

anian Prosecutor General's office and the Supreme Court, which are carrying out the rehabilitation law, to have been condemned by kangaroo courts for political reasons, with no crime having been committed.

The law, which dates to 1989 and was renewed last year, specifically exempts from exoneration those found guilty of genocide. But the Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, an institution for the study of the genocide, was alerted to the clearing of at least 11 men who participated in mass murders of Jews.

People familiar with Lithuanian judicial procedures share a belief that study of a greater number of

the rehabilitations than has been conducted so far is likely to disclose many similar miscarriages of justice.

Of about 225,000 Jews in Lithuania when Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, only about 3,000 survived. Lithuanian paramilitary units also participated in the murder of Jews in Poland and the Soviet Union.

Judge Slautas, at the request of this correspondent, obtained for study the trial records of five of those who were rehabilitated from the archives of the former Soviet secret police, the KGB. In each, he found that exoneration was a miscarriage of justice.

"We were trying to rehabilitate everybody as quickly as possible," he said. "Now we are sorry we acted so rapidly. We see serious errors were made."

One of the reasons for the errors, the judge said, is that the judiciary decided not to remedy the cases of those who were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment or less and granted almost automatic rehabilitation.

"How could the courts give such low sentences to mass murderers?" he thought, the judge said. "If we had read this, no one would have rehabilitated him."

He said after examining one trial record. His comments on the subse-

quent files were similar. "It is unbelievable that we could have issued rehabilitations without studying the record," he said at the end.

The present law provides no procedure for the reversal of rehabilitation, but Aristidas Pestininkas, vice president of the Supreme Court, said in an earlier interview that parliament would be asked to amend the law.

Judge Slautas also said the court would call for the creation of a special parliamentary commission to join with the judiciary in the examination of the issue and the reversals of erroneous rehabilitation.

See VILNIUS, Page 2

## Damascus Promises To Attend The Talks

But Baker Fails To Win Pledge of Full Participation

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Syria said Wednesday that it was prepared to go to the Middle East peace conference but that its representative would not shake hands with his Israeli counterpart or participate in the multilateral phase of negotiations that will deal with such regional problems as water and arms control.

After almost 12 hours of talks in Damascus over two days between Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and President Hafez Assad of Syria, a tired and tense-looking Mr.

Israel's settlement program will create a Jewish majority in key regions of the West Bank. Page 2.

Baker emerged with much, but not all, that he was seeking for the peace conference that he hopes to convene by the end of October.

On the positive side, the Syrians stated that they were now committed to taking part in the first two phases of this peace conference: the opening plenary session, at which the United States and the Soviet Union will be co-chairmen, as well as the direct, bilateral talks with Israel that will follow the opening ceremony within two days.

It would mark the first time Syria and Israel have engaged in direct talks. The Syrian agreement also virtually guarantees that the other Arab parties invited to the conference will attend, since Jordan has already given its go-ahead. Lebanon will follow Syria's lead and the Palestinians will be under pressure not to stay away if all the Arab states attend.

Mr. Baker flew from Damascus to Jerusalem and began talks with Palestinian leaders about their participation, hoping to get from them a list of delegates acceptable to Israel. A crowd of Jewish settlers from the West Bank shouted "Baker go home!" as the secretary met with the Palestinians at the American Consulate in Jerusalem.

A Palestinian negotiator, Faisal Hussaini, told reporters that no list of Palestinian delegates would be presented to Mr. Baker on Wednesday. The Palestinians are awaiting a decision on the list from Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, who is meeting with his central council in Tunis.

But there was one glaring negative aspect of Mr. Baker's talks in Syria, which will probably not prevent the peace conference from starting but could hinder it after it begins.

Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria said his country would not come to the third phase of the conference — the multilateral talks between Israel and as many Arab states as possible to discuss regional problems — until Israel agrees first to give up the occupied Golan Heights, as well as the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Shara said Syria not only would not attend these talks until then, but also was urging all other Arab states not to take part at this time.

So far, Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states have said they still intend to participate in the multilateral negotiations, which were originally proposed by Mr. Baker to begin within two weeks after the ceremonial opening session. It is not clear how the Arab states will react to an open Syrian appeal to stay away.

Israeli officials said they would not boycott the peace conference simply because the Syrians will not participate in the multilateral phase. For them, the key issue is the Palestinian list and whether or not it appears that the PLO is totally

See MIDEAST, Page 6

## The Verdict on Thomas: New Battlelines Have Formed in the U.S. Body Politic

Democrats Are Losers as Debate Divides 2 Key Groups

By Thomas B. Edsall  
and E. J. Dionne Jr.  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Clarence Thomas was confirmed because his nomination split core Democratic constituencies: pitting blacks against feminist groups in a conflict that resulted in significant defections among southern Democratic senators with large black electorates.

Just four years ago, Robert H. Bork was defeated by a coalition that included blacks, women and a host of other liberal groups. Judge Thomas, in contrast, split the liberal coalition, according to polls, by winning black support despite strong opposition from traditional civil-rights groups.

The vote on Tuesday revealed the power of the black vote in the South and suggested that

Judge Thomas's claim that he was the victim of a racist "high-tech lynching" might have been a crucial element in his victory strategy.

Several southern Democratic senators facing re-election next year provided crucial votes in Judge Bork's defeat and gave Judge

NEWS ANALYSIS

Thomas his margin of victory. These included Senators Richard C. Shelby of Alabama, Wyche Fowler Jr. of Georgia and John B. Breaux of Louisiana. If these senators had reversed their votes, Judge Thomas would have lost.

Two other southern Democrats also voted against Judge Bork but for Judge Thomas — Sam Nunn of Georgia and J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana.

If there was a pattern among Democratic

strategists in assessing the political consequences of the Thomas battle, it was that those who work outside Washington, especially in the South, were more generally inclined to believe that their party would be hurt in the long run.

Natalie Davis, a pollster and member of the Alabama Democratic National Committee, said she saw in the Thomas nomination and his confrontation with Anita F. Hill over allegations of sexual harassment a much larger pattern of political and cultural polarization.

In this polarization, she said, Republicans and conservatives are taking the side of those opposed to "political correctness" on campus, to quotas and tough affirmative action remedies, and to the multicultural challenges

See VICTOR, Page 4

## If It's Racism vs. Sexism, Judge Won the Victim Vote

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After the vote, the gloomy feminist contingent on Capitol Hill concluded that Clarence Thomas triumphed because he came across as more of a victim than Anita F. Hill did.

Many senators told disappointed lobbyists for the coalition of civil-rights groups and women's groups opposing Judge Thomas that it was not so much Professor Hill's credibility that determined the outcome as a range of other issues. Everyone knew what "other issues" meant.

While the Oklahoma law school professor was poised and likable, these senators confided, she seemed too controlled and unemotional to really tug at the heartstrings of the heartland, especially when compared

with Judge Thomas's hot and emotional television appearances in which he cast himself as a martyr of the process and of racial discrimination. He was the one with tears in

Judge Thomas was not the first Supreme Court nominee to be subjected to sharply personal and political attacks. Page 3.

his eyes as he faced the Senate Judiciary Committee, after all, not she.

Many senators also found Professor Hill an unsympathetic figure because, even if her story was true, she seemed too calculating and careerist in staying with Judge Thomas at the Education Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission rather than "storming out in a huff," as one lobbyist explained it. Her career had not been

hurt by Judge Thomas, these senators argued. "The senators felt that it was not honorable or virtuous that she was getting something out of the relationship and looking the other way on any harassment that might have been going on," said a lobbyist for a women's group. "She was not a heroine or a martyr. But she was entirely believable as a normal woman in that situation."

Some senators said privately that, even if the charges were true, it was impossible to calculate if there was, as one sympathetic senator on the Senate committee put it, "a missing piece, some elements in her that we don't really know."

Had there been more of a social relationship between the two than Professor Hill and Judge Thomas admitted to? And even if her

See VICTIM, Page 4



## Serbs and Croats Set Peace Conditions Amid New Fighting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Fighting erupted in Yugoslavia on Wednesday, and the rival republics of Croatia and Serbia set conditions that put new peace moves in doubt.

Croatian radio said mortar and artillery battles raged in the northeast and center of Croatia, despite a cease-fire agreement signed by the leaders of Croatia and Serbia and brokered by the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in Moscow.

At least seven people were reported killed.

Serbia and its allies in a state presidency boycotted by its rivals said decisions made at European Community peace talks in the Hague on Friday would not be legitimate because the presidency had not been invited.

And in Moscow, President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia said Wednesday that he was skeptical about holding early peace talks with the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, despite his having agreed to do so less than 24 hours earlier.

Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Tudjman, at negotiations Tuesday night brokered by the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, agreed to begin peace talks within a month and to call an immediate cease-fire.

But following a meeting Wednesday with the leader of the Russian Republic, Boris N. Yeltsin, Mr. Tudjman told Tass that immediate talks were unlikely.

"Franjo Tudjman was skeptical about the chance of holding peace talks between Croatia and Serbia in the nearest future," Tass said.

"If this was possible," Mr. Tudjman told the agency, "then Europe

would not be getting involved with this matter."

In a further blow to peace efforts, Croatia toughened its stance on negotiations by refusing to lift blockades of federal military bases until the army started withdrawing troops from the rebel republic.

The Moscow accord was the eighth cease-fire agreement and appeared to have little immediate effect as the others, all organized by the European Community. The EC is still trying to end the conflict peacefully.

The 16-week-old war, sparked when Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in June, has torn the Yugoslav federation apart and cost about 1,000 lives.

Mr. Milosevic said earlier Wednesday that he and Mr. Tudjman would see each other as soon as possible.

"We have to consider all the main points and aspects of the Yugoslav crisis," he said, but gave no further details.

Tass said Mr. Yeltsin told the two men that he fully supported Tuesday's agreement, which included a request for the United States, the Soviet Union and the European Community to set up the negotiations.

Mr. Gorbachev has said the collapse of the Yugoslav federal state was a warning to the increasingly restless Soviet republics, most of which declared independence after the coup.

"President Gorbachev understood the situation better than other people," Mr. Milosevic said, "perhaps because of his experiences here to the Soviet Union and also because he is well-informed about the general situation in Yugoslavia."

(Reuters, AP)

## Prince's Hopes Dim For Yugoslav Unity

By Craig R. Whitney

LONDON — Crown Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, who visited Belgrade for the first time in his life earlier this month to hopes of uniting the ethnic groups warring civil war to his country, said Wednesday that he was "bitterly disappointed" but would go back to try again if he could get more outside support.

The crown prince, a 46-year-old former British Army officer and businessman, who was born in a hotel room in London a few months before the monarchy was abolished in 1946, said, "Yugoslavia has ceased to exist."

He said he thought that Slovenia and Croatia would go their own separate ways, while Serbia and Montenegro might form the core of another nation, possibly with other former Yugoslav republics.

"It's a mess," he said.

Alexander, welcomed by Serbian crowds of more than 70,000 people when he visited Belgrade and nearby towns Oct. 7 to 9, said he wished he had received visible backing from the United States, where he went to Culver Military Academy in Virginia for a year and worked in the reinsurance business.

"I think the time has come to request, in view of the turnout, which was massive, that the United States and certainly the European Community should take note of the fact that one of the solutions to this problem is a constitutional monarch, a person who is willing and caring," he said. "The groundswell is there."

"It takes guts to hire an aircraft, put your wife and children on it, and go in," he said, relieved that he had not been arrested or otherwise harmed during his brief stay to Belgrade. "You go in, get an overwhelming reception, and then you come out and think, 'I've got to do something to help these people.'"

Neither President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia nor his principal antagonist, President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, met with him in Yugoslavia, he said, despite feelings put out before he arrived on a private plane from Zurich.

Alexander said he realized that many Croats would distrust him. "They'd say, 'He's a Serbian,'" he conceded.

He said he was pessimistic about the chances that any of the cease-fires arranged under European Community auspices would hold for very long. "The United States is far more capable of resolving such a situation," he said.

American diplomats say the United States has no more interest in getting involved in a civil war in the Balkans now than it did when World War I broke out there 77 years ago.

## On Migrants, Is Bonn 'Slow on Uptake'?

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BONN — In Saarbrücken, the police say, three men grabbed a Sri Lankan man, dragged him into a car, knocked him out and then laid the unconscious man on railroad tracks as a speeding train approached.

The Sri Lankan, Senkumar Rathakumaran, 26, who lost his right leg, told police that he was attacked by three German youths outfitted as neo-Nazi skinheads.

In a resort community on Lake Constance on Monday, rightist radicals threw a 19-year-old Afghan out of a second-story window, breaking his nose. During the weekend, two foreigners and three firemen were wounded after a gang of skinheads tossed a firebomb into a Bavarian asylum-seekers home. Across the country, in former East Germany, Soviet soldiers fired warning shots to disperse a gang of 30 neo-Nazi shouting "Russians out."

But while the wave of violence against foreigners in Germany continues unabated, pushing the number of attacks this year to more than 600, the response from Bonn has been only to regret the incidents and remind the nation that, as Chancellor Helmut Kohl repeatedly says, "Germany is a foreigner-friendly country."

"This government is slow on the uptake," said Theo Sommer, editor of Die Zeit, an influential weekly that this week headlined its lead story "The Shame of Xenophobia."

Mr. Sommer added that "the government has simply misread the signals."

Bonn's decision last week to open large refugee camps to house the more than 200,000 asylum-seekers expected to enter Germany by year's end has drawn a decidedly mixed response.

Several state governments have said they will refuse to open the camps, arguing that they will turn into ghettos and attract further radical violence.

"If the idea of collection camps is to create big camps that can be watched by the police," said Gerhard Schröder, premier of the state of Lower Saxony, "then I must agree with those who say that will create social conflicts no one can control, and that will create an international blow to our reputation that no one can control."

Mr. Schröder's own opposition Social Democratic Party proposed the camps as an alternative to Mr. Kohl's drive to relax Germany's constitutional guarantees of political asylum. But nearly all of the country's major political parties are now divided by the decision to open camps and quickly deport foreigners who do not come from politically oppressive countries.

Advocates of the camps say they will better enable Germany to protect foreigners, many of whom now live in small groups in unsecured homes in all kinds of neighborhoods. But opponents say the camps, which are to open in January, blame the victims for the

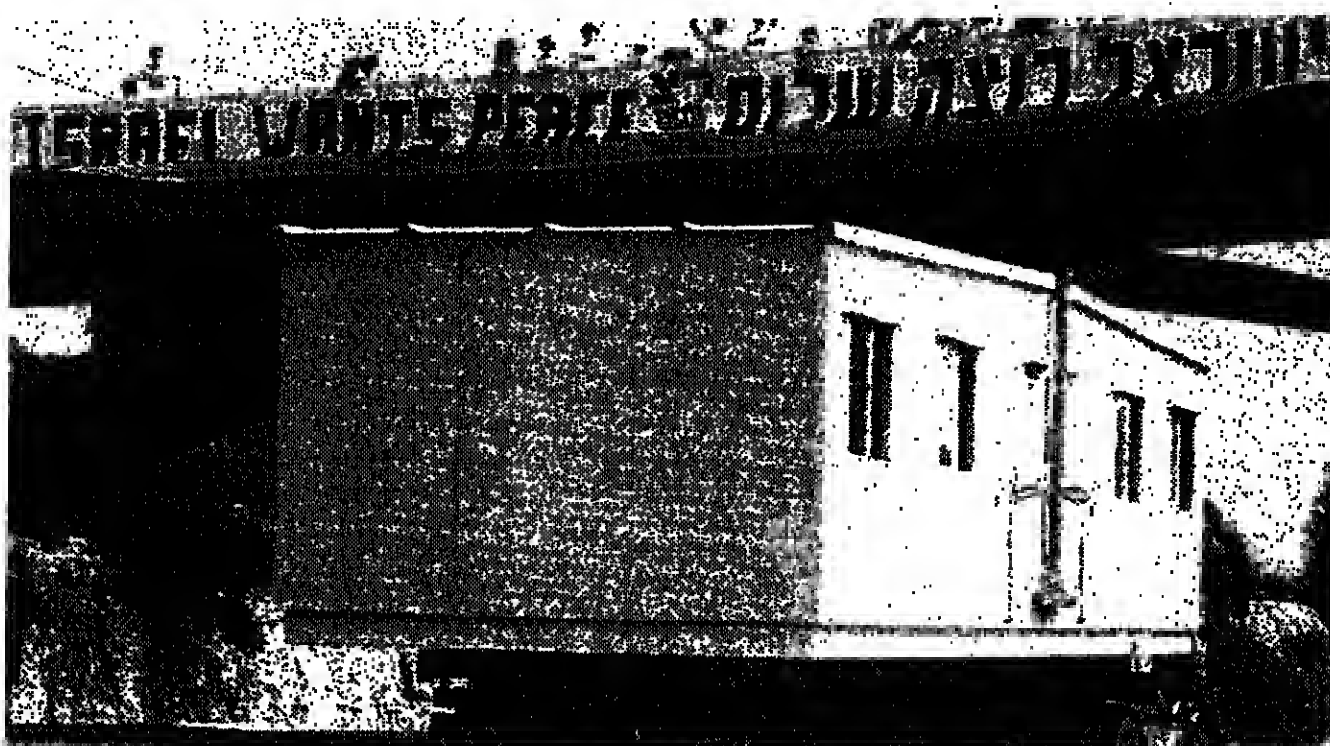
violence and fail to address the hatred of foreigners that has spread through the country since this summer.

Mr. Sommer, some Social Democrats and the environmentalist Greens want the country to open a second door to foreigners who want a piece of Germany's affluence. Germany has no legal immigration program. The only way to get people from outside the European Community who want to live or work here is to seek asylum—a long, tedious process that almost always ends with rejection.

The German police's inability to stop or even slow the wave of attacks has prompted angry comparisons with the powerful displays of force the police have used effectively against anarchist squatters who have taken over apartment blocks or against environmentalist demonstrators blocking airport runways.

Police union officials say they do not have enough officers to protect the hundreds of homes where foreigners are housed while they wait for resolution of their asylum requests.

Opinion surveys show no sharp increase in hatred of foreigners among Germans—there are nearly 5 million foreigners, many of them Turks and Yugoslavs, among the population of 78 million—but polls do indicate that a majority of Germans believe that the number of unjustified asylum-seekers entering the country is a major problem.



Israeli peace activists demonstrating above a Jerusalem highway Wednesday as a truck takes a prefabricated home to the West Bank.

## Parts of West Bank to See Arab Minority

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's massive program to build Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories will have the practical effect of creating a Jewish majority in key regions of the West Bank, according to government figures and independent reports.

The regions, which lie in the hills overlooking metropolitan Tel Aviv and in the corridor between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, have been regarded as strategically crucial by both Israelis and Palestinians, and were bloody contested in the 1948-49 war. The areas control key routes from the Jordan valley to the Mediterranean coast and from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, as well as access to the West Bank's main water supplies.

Although the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has been expanding Jewish settlements throughout the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights, the construction has been concentrated to these strategic border areas, official figures show. Moreover, the areas targeted by the government in the current building boom already have been declared crucial to Israel's future security by the opposition Labor Party and other domestic proponents of territorial compromise with the Palestinians.

As a result, the new construction appears likely to further strengthen political, economic and psychological links between Israel and those parts of the West Bank and make any

withdrawal by the Jewish state to its 1967 borders practically unfeasible. Arab states and the Palestinians have said they see such a withdrawal as a primary aim of the proposed Arab-Israeli peace conference and a condition for their agreement to recognize Israel.

At the same time, the pattern of the new building leaves open the possibility of a territorial partition that would separate the vast majority of the West Bank's Arab population and all but one of its principal towns from Israel, as well as from most of the Jewish settlers.

The settlement construction program, the largest in Israel's 24-year rule of the occupied territories, has been deflected by President George Bush and the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker Jr., as one of the biggest impediments in their efforts to bring Arabs and Israelis to the negotiating table.

Since capturing the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights in 1967, Israel's political establishment has broadly agreed that some areas should be retained and settled by Jews. With bipartisan support, the parliament annexed East Jerusalem to Israel in 1967 and the Golan Heights in 1981.

Labor Party governments that ruled Israel to the 1970s built a string of settlements in the Jordan valley and in the Judean mountains, along the frontier between the West Bank and Jordan, in accordance with a plan under which Israel eventually would annex these zones. Because few Arabs lived in these areas, Israel quickly established a Jewish majority. That

remains true today even though less than 5,000 Jews live in the approximately 30 settlements to the zone.

The achievement of Mr. Shamir's government has been to lay the groundwork for substantial Jewish majorities in heavily populated and strategic regions adjoining Israel. In both population and resources, the most important of the zones lies east of Tel Aviv, to the hills of biblical Samaria.

It is here that the main thrust of the settlement program has been focused. A study by a leftist member of parliament, Dedi Zucker, based on official documents, shows that the government will have built or broken ground for 10,300 housing units by the end of this year to 10 Jewish settlements in western Samaria. That represents half of the government's construction program for 1990-91 in the more than 150 settlements of the occupied territories outside Jerusalem.

The construction will create a Jewish majority to a strip of West Bank territory 16 miles (about 25 kilometers) long and up to 12 miles wide along Israel's 1967 frontier.

The Jewish population of this zone stood at 36,000 in May, according to the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea and Samaria. When the new units under construction are occupied, it should reach at least 75,000, while the Arab population to the area, growing at an average annual rate of 3 percent, still will be under 60,000.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### New Protests Break Out in Albania

TIRANA, Albania (Reuters) — Demonstrators burned portraits of Albanian leaders Wednesday in a huge anti-Communist demonstration in the capital while crowds gathered at ports in the hope of fleeing their impoverished country.

Police and soldiers scuffled with thousands of people who tried to flee from the ports of Vlorë and Durrës on Tuesday, Albanian television said. It said 10 soldiers and two civilians were injured in fighting between refugees and security forces, who fired shots in Vlorë to prevent anchored ships from being stormed.

About 10,000 anti-Communist protesters, mostly students, massed in Tirana University's Democracy Square and burned portraits of the former dictator, Enver Hoxha, and his successor, President Ramiz Alia, to mark what they described as a day of "combat against totalitarianism."

### Bush Veto of Benefits Bill Stands Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate failed Wednesday to override President George Bush's veto of a \$6.4 billion bill to give extended unemployment benefits to victims of the recession. The vote, 63 to 35, was two short of the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto.

All 57 Democrats and eight Republicans voted for the legislation, which would have provided from 7 to 20 extra weeks of coverage to people who have used up their basic 26 weeks of jobless benefits.

It was the second time in two months that Mr. Bush had successfully killed a Democratic-written expansion of unemployment coverage. Democrats seemed certain to try to reshape the proposal for a third try, although it was unclear whether they would do so by themselves or seek a compromise with the Bush administration.

### 2 Democracy Activists Flee China

HONG KONG (AP) — Two Chinese who were jailed after the crackdown to June 1989 on the pro-democracy movement have escaped from China, an associate based here said Wednesday.

Members of an underground pro-democracy workweek in the escape of the two, Song Xiaoyang, 25, a naval officer, and Xin Li, 27, a student leader in Shanghai, said Wang Xuechong, a free-lance journalist. There was no immediate comment from Chinese officials.

Mr. Wang said Mr. Song and Mr. Xin were now out of the colony, but would not say where. Mr. Wang said the two democracy campaigners telephoned him Wednesday and said they were "tired and weak after enduring prison life." Both men served jail terms.

### Algeria Parties Agree to Dec. 26 Poll

ALGIERS (AP) — Key opposition parties agreed Wednesday to take part to legislative elections Dec. 26, but deplored President Chadli Bendjedid's decision to hold them under controversial rules.

Colonel Bendjedid, who called off the poll in June due to violent unrest by Muslim fundamentalists, announced the voting date late Tuesday. The multiparty legislative elections will be the first in Algeria since independence from France in 1962.

An amended election law favors the Marxist ruling party, the National Liberation Front, at the expense of the largest opposition group, the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front. In a flurry of communiques Wednesday, some of Algeria's 30 opposition parties expressed dissatisfaction with the law but most indicated a willingness to participate in the elections. It was not clear whether the fundamentalists would participate as long as their leaders remain imprisoned.

### Bush Names Barr Attorney General

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Bush on Wednesday named Deputy Attorney General William F. Barr as attorney general, passing over several high-profile political appointees for a conservative, career government lawyer who seemed unlikely to draw the kind of controversy that has dogged the president's last two appointments.

Mr. Barr was named to the Justice Department's No. 2 post in May 1990 to help Attorney General Dick Thornburgh run a department that had been left in disarray by the political aides that Mr. Thornburgh brought with him.

Mr. Barr has been acting attorney general for the two months since Mr. Thornburgh quit to run for the Senate in Pennsylvania.

### End Violence, Nigerian Army Warns

LAGOS (Reuters) — Military authorities in the northern Nigerian city of Kano have threatened tough action to end Christian-Muslim violence which one newspaper said on Wednesday had killed up to 300 people in two days.

State radio said the governor of Kano, Alhaji Garba, who put the death toll at eight, had warned the people of Kano, a mainly Muslim city, that the army would be called in if unrest continued.

"You all know the consequences of bringing in the army," Colonel Garba said in state-wide broadcast, referring to one of the toughest and strongest military forces in Africa.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

The State Department has issued an advisory reminding U.S. citizens that a prohibition on travel to Lebanon, even on transit flights, remains in effect because of the continuing danger of terrorism.

An outbreak of cholera has killed 29 people in northern Ghana in the last two weeks, the Ghana News Agency reported.

Greece took emergency action on Wednesday for the second time this month after air pollution in Athens soared above danger levels. All private cars have been banned from the city center on Thursday and only taxis with odd-numbered license plates will be allowed to work throughout the greater Athens area.

(Reuters)

### The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday



North America: After a mild start Friday, the Great Lakes region will turn sharply colder for Saturday. A few showers will be seen in the Northeast, but most of the week will be dry. High temperatures will be in the 40s and 50s, with lows in the 20s and 30s. Wind will be from the west.

Europe: Friday will be quite stormy over Northern and Western Europe with wind-driven rain and gusty winds. High temperatures will be in the 50s and 60s, with lows in the 40s and 50s. Wind will be from the west.

Asia: The coldest weather so far this fall is on the way to end the week from Beijing to Seoul. A few showers will be seen in the Northeast, but most of the week will be dry. High temperatures will be in the 40s and 50s, with lows in the 20s and 30s. Wind will be from the west.

South America: High temperatures will be in the 40s and 50s, with lows in the 20s and 30s. Wind will be from the west.

Africa: High temperatures will be in the 40s and 50s, with lows in the 20s and 30s. Wind will be from the west.

Oceania: High temperatures will be in the 40s and 50s, with lows in the 20s and 30s. Wind will be from the west.

Legend: sun, partly cloudy, cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, fog, ice.

## French Physicist and Swiss Chemist Awarded Nobel Prizes

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Nobel Prizes in Physics and Chemistry were awarded Wednesday in a French specialist in liquid crystals and a Swiss pioneer in an important new technique of chemical analysis. Both scientists were recognized for the complex mathematics they developed to further their fields.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the physics prize to Dr. Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, a professor at the College de France, Paris, for his discoveries about the ordering of molecules in substances ranging from the "super" glue used in aircraft construction to an exotic form of liquid helium.

The chemistry prize went to Dr. Richard R. Ernst, a professor at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule in Zurich, for the refinements he developed for nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy—a pow-

erful method of chemical analysis. Each prize is worth 6 million kronor (about \$1 million), not counting the solid gold medal presented to each laureate.

Although the two prizes were in separate categories, the research honored by both bridges physics and chemistry through the medium of mathematics. There is no Nobel prize in mathematics, a shortcoming deplored by some scientists.

The Nobel committee pointed out that the achievements of Dr. Ernst, who was awarded the chemistry prize, "often fall in the border area between chemistry and physics."

The physics laureate, Dr. de Gennes, said in an interview that the formerly disparate fields of physics and chemistry had merged in many respects, and "I think it's a wonderful thing."

Dr. de Gennes's research since the 1960s has focused particularly on liquid crystals, which include

not only the type used to display information (as in liquid crystal watches) but also a broad range of molecules important to living organisms.

In liquid crystals, molecules may be oriented in random directions in what is called a "disordered state," or they may be forced (by magnetic fields or other types of fields) to line up in an "ordered state." Some rod-shaped molecules behave as if

they were tiny magnets, and when they are subjected to an electromagnetic field, they align themselves with that field.

Some of the judges on the Nobel committee described Dr. de Gennes as "the Isaac Newton of our time" because of his success in applying mathematics to general explanations of many different phenomena. "Some of the systems Dr. de Gennes has treated have been so

complicated that few physicists had earlier thought it possible to incorporate them all in a general physical description," the citation said.

Dr. de Gennes, 58, ascribed much of his success to his colleagues in the "Orsay Liquid Crystals Group," a scientific consortium at the University of Paris, Orsay, where he worked from 1961 to 1971.

"It was a wonderful interdisciplinary group," he said. "In two or three years it took over global leadership of the liquid crystal field."

When the Nobel Prize in Chemistry was announced, its recipient, Dr. Ernst, was enroute to New York City to accept another award—the Louisa Gross Horwitz prize for research in biochemistry.

The Horwitz prize, worth \$20,000, was announced Monday by Columbia University. News of the Nobel award was relayed to Dr. Ernst by the pilot of the trans-Atlantic

flight, and according to a Pan Am spokesman, Dr. Ernst replied: "That's great. I'm very pleased."

Nuclear magnetic resonance, a technique discovered in the United States in 1945, is widely used today to image the human body in clinical examinations, but it has also been used as an exceptionally fine tool for chemical analysis. Dr. Ernst played a major role in developing all the applications of nuclear magnetic resonance.

In recent years, further refinements of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy by Dr. Ernst and co-workers have made it possible to determine the three-dimensional structures of biological molecules containing hundreds of atoms with great precision.

Dr. Ernst, 58, worked in the United States from 1963 to 1968 as a research scientist at Varian Associates, Palo Alto, California. He shared the 1991 Wolf Prize in chemistry with Dr. Alex Pine.

### Burma Aide Shrugs at Peace Prize

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The Burmese finance minister, Brigadier General David Oliver Abel, on Wednesday dismissed the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the leading Burmese dissident. "How do I feel? I don't feel anything at all," General Abel said here. It was the first word on Monday's award from a Burmese official.

Asked about growing international expectations that the ruling junta would hand over power to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy, General Abel replied: "Expectation is one thing, reality is another." Mr. Abel was in Bangkok to attend a meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

### Paris Changes Name Game

Reuters

PARIS — France announced plans on Wednesday to relax rules stipulating how parents can name their children.

Officials said outright rejection by civil registrars of names not taken from Christian saints or historical figures would be banned.

Any rejection would have to be referred to a public prosecutor.

### VILNIUS: Rulings Under Review

(Continued from page 1)

pledged Wednesday, as his countrymen went to the polls, in lead the Soviet republic to full independence. Reuters reported from the Armenian capital, Yerevan.

Levon Ter-Petrosian, who has led the republic's 3.5 million people for the last year as parliamentary chairman, said after casting his ballot, "Armenia is firmly resolved to win full political independence."

Political analysts predicted an easy victory for Mr. Ter-Petrosian, who was backed by nearly three-quarters of Armenia's voters in the latest opinion poll.

### FAO Fears Starvation In Somalia and Sudan

Reuters

NAIROBI — Fighting in Somalia has put 4.5 million people at risk from starvation, and unless the security situation improves it will be impossible to distribute food aid, the United Nations food agency said Tuesday.

The Food and Agriculture Organization cited Somalia and Sudan as the African countries worst hit by food shortages, with recent unrest in Zaire adding it to the list of those affected. "The situation in Somalia is critical and alarming," the agency said.

### EUROPE: French-German Plan

(Continued from page 1)

possibility of settling practical military questions by majority vote on condition that governments kept their vetoes over any major security action.

The Dutch government, which currently holds the rotating EC presidency, said that it expected to combine the two sets of proposals into a compromise text that all EC governments could treat as a success at the Maastricht meeting.

A potential flashpoint, however, could be the role that France wants

the WEU to play in relation to NATO—for example, whether European forces would be shifted from the integrated NATO military command to operate under WEU orders.

The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said Wednesday that there was "some danger, indeed, in duplicating what NATO does." The Bush administration has made it clear that it opposes any EC military role that undermines NATO's command structure over allied forces or permits military actions in Europe without NATO's consent.







## After the Thomas Brouhaha, Calls for a Change of Process

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — The bruising political fight over Clarence Thomas's nomination had some of its supporters on Wednesday demanding a change in the process of confirming presidential appointments.

As for Judge Thomas, who squeezed by in Tuesday's narrow vote in the Senate, it was "time for healing." The vote was 52 to 48 in his favor.

"We have to put these things behind us," Judge Thomas said. "We have to go forward."

The next step forward for Judge Thomas will be his swearing in, perhaps as early as Monday, to become the second black to serve on the highest tribunal. The first, Thurgood Marshall, recently retired.

Judge Thomas won confirmation after one of the nastiest confirmation fights in American history, one that a backer called "a search and destroy mission" by the nominee's opponents.

Following hearings on the allegation that Judge Thomas sexually harassed a former aide, President George Bush said Wednesday that he would present some proposals to change the confirmation process.

"I'm going to have something to say," Mr. Bush said Wednesday. "I owe the people my observations and more importantly some suggestions to improve the process."

Senator John B. Breaux of Louisiana, one of 11 Democrats who voted in favor of the Thomas nomination, told CBS on Wednesday, "We definitely have to change the process."

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah and a leader of the fight for Judge Thomas on the Senate Judiciary Committee, called the process "just lousy." In an interview on ABC, Mr. Hatch blamed "a dishonest senator on the committee and his staff" who, he said, leaked the FBI affidavit in which Anita F. Hill alleged she was the victim of sexual harassment by Judge Thomas. Mr. Hatch said he

had no idea who was responsible for the leak.

Mr. Hatch and Mr. Breaux criticized the involvement of "special interest groups in the process."

Mr. Breaux said they engaged in "a search and destroy mission" where the aim was to find one incident to discredit the nominee. "We have to change that," he said.

Judge Thomas will take his seat on the court in time to join the review of a heavy load of high-profile cases. Ironically for a man whose nomination was nearly lost in a swirl of allegations involving sexual harassment and X-rated movies, one of his first cases involves the question of prosecution of pornography customers.

Mr. Bush telephoned the newest justice as soon as the confirmation vote was in. The presidential spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, quoted Mr. Bush as saying in his congratulatory message: "You have a lifetime of service to your country ahead. Well done."

Mr. Bush later praised the conservative black jurist as "a man of

honesty, dedication and commitment to the constitution and the rule of law."

"The nation and the court benefit from having a man of principle who is sensitive to the problems and opportunities facing all Americans," Mr. Bush said.

Judge Thomas had the support of 41 Republican and 11 Democratic senators. In the end, only 3 of 13 Democrats who had publicly endorsed Judge Thomas before Professor Hill's harassment allegations became public changed their mind.

Women's organizations lobbied hard against Judge Thomas, arguing that he would vote to overturn the Supreme Court's 1973 Roe v. Wade decision that gave American women the right to an abortion.

Anti-abortion groups praised the outcome, even though Judge Thomas told the Judiciary Committee that he did not hold an opinion on abortion or on the Roe v. Wade ruling, which may be reviewed by the Supreme Court in the next year or two.



A smiling Judge Thomas preparing to leave home in Alexandria, Virginia, on Wednesday.

## VICTOR: Thomas Nomination Split Core Democratic Constituencies, Leading to Defections

(Continued from page 1)

to traditional schooling based on European and American literature.

"We are talking about how we ought to organize our lives, and you are beginning to see the forces of the right tend to triumph," she said. "I am very depressed."

In Georgia, Calvin Smyre, a Democratic state representative who has organized the statewide campaigns of successful Senate and gubernatorial candidates, said he was particularly afraid that defeat of Judge Thomas would have re-

sulted in significant black defections from the Democratic Party.

He said blacks were wondering "why these Democrats are taking a black man through this type of process."

Mr. Smyre said he hoped the issue disappeared with time "like water off a duck's back," and noted that most southern Democrats with large black constituencies supported Judge Thomas.

Celinda Lake, a Democratic pollster, said the political pressures on moderate southern Democrats

pushed almost entirely in the direction of a pro-Thomas vote.

"They're not just worried about black voters," she said. "They're worried about white men."

She said that what had started out as a gender issue, with women initially seeming to back Professor Hill, became less so as the hearings proceeded, according to the polls. "It was defined as a gender issue on Thursday and Friday," she said, "but I think it's pretty ambiguous now."

Trends in polling show that backing for Judge Thomas among

men, black and white, fell from 65 percent on Sept. 15 to a low of 51 percent on Oct. 9, and then rose back into the 60s by Monday, according to ABC News.

Judge Thomas made an even sharper rebound among women, going from a low of 43 percent to 57 percent on Monday. Blacks were even more supportive of the Thomas nomination, the data suggested.

Gary Bauer, a former Reagan administration official who is chairman of the Citizens Committee to Confirm Clarence Thomas, said that, paradoxically, the hear-

ings on Professor Hill's charges appeared to have strengthened Judge Thomas's support among blacks.

"A number of senators face a tougher vote now than before these charges were made because the black support has intensified and solidified," Mr. Bauer said.

He said polls showing support for Judge Thomas among blacks posed a severe problem for what he called "the Washington-based civil-rights community."

"They're dangerously out of step with their constituents on a major issue," Mr. Bauer said.

## VICTIM: The Way Feminists See It, Hill's Poise Lost Out to Thomas's Heated Emotion

(Continued from page 1)

assertions were true, they wondered, if the harassment had not been serious enough for her to leave immediately, was it serious enough to outweigh all the other aspects about the nominee that they regarded as positive and to outweigh the ordeal he had gone through this week by having such a last-minute accusation from long ago nearly derail his nomination?

"There was some feeling among the senators," a frustrated lobbyist for a women's group said afterward, "that even if it was true, is talking dirty all that bad, especially when it might have been an isolated incident in his life at a time after his divorce?"

Clearly, the senators felt that some flowery oratory on the issue of sexual harassment would play

well with the folks at home in the hours of floor debate before they confirmed Judge Thomas in an unusually fast roll-call (10 minutes).

Republican after Republican urged that America pay more attention to the problem and to say that all American women should now understand the need to come forward in a timely way, even as the senators announced that they had not believed Professor Hill's story.

Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, the only Democrat on the Judiciary Committee who helped the Republicans discredit Professor Hill, said his mother had confided an incident of sexual harassment to him. And other senators talked about calls and conversations they had had with women.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who voted to confirm,

said that the hearing "underscored the need for the men of this country to do some serious soul-searching about how they treat their female colleagues," and he urged victims of sexual harassment to come forward.

Senator Al Gore, Democrat of Tennessee, who voted against Judge Thomas as he planned to do before last week, said, "The revolution in thought about relationships between men and women is shaking the Senate and the country."

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, repeated his assertion that Professor Hill had perjured himself, even though the Democrats cried "Shame!" and said that Mr. Specter had fastened on a minor inconsistency.

"The treatment of Anita Hill is what every woman fears who

thinks of lifting the veil and revealing her sexual harassment," Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said on the floor. "Here in the Senate, and in the nation, we need to establish a different, better, higher standard."

Although Mr. Kennedy's Republican colleagues were polite to him while he kept a low profile in the hearings, even Orrin G. Hatch, the Utah Republican who is friendliest with Mr. Kennedy, joined the effort to hush him with brutally pointed references to "a bridge up in Massachusetts."

Mr. Hatch later apologized for the apparent reference to the senator's accident at Chappaquiddick Island in Massachusetts in 1969 in which a young woman died.

"That is what is so scandalous

about this," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, during a break. "All these senators getting up and saying that American women should come in and say they're harassed. Who would want to do it after seeing how Anita Hill was treated? There is the stench of hypocrisy in that chamber."

Mr. Leahy and other Democrats on the Judiciary Committee were sounding defensive, sensitive to the criticism that they had allowed ground rules for the hearing that favored Judge Thomas and that they had, as the civil-rights lawyer Joseph Rauh put it, "conducted the poorest job of cross-examination I've seen in my 56 years in the law."

"The Republicans were being bullies and the Democrats were being yellow-bellies," Mr. Rauh said.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### New Protests

#### By French Farmers

French farmers angered by falling income stopped a Polish cattle truck, blocked roads and raided a tax office, the police said Wednesday.

The actions were the latest in a series of protests by farmers who charge that competition from European Community and Eastern European countries are cutting prices and destroying their livelihood.

About 100 farmers checked the cargo of trucks on the Paris-Nantes motorway during the night and emptied two French trucks carrying beef from Ireland and the Netherlands.

In the town of Loudéac in western Brittany, protesters armed with iron bars broke into a tax office, scattering records and damaging computers. Others halted a Polish cattle truck near Moulins, in eastern France, overnight and were still delaying it 12 hours later.

Near Toulouse, in southwestern France, farmers felled trees and set fires ablaze to build a barricade. They said authorities had failed to pay compensation agreed for crop damage caused by a cold snap last spring and a drought.

### 3 Nations Investigate Child-Trading Ring

German, French and Dutch police are investigating an international child-trading ring involved in selling babies to childless couples in several European countries. An international arrest warrant has been issued for Joseph Colombar, 44, a Frenchman suspected of running the ring.

The traffic in children was discovered last week, when German police found a 1-year-old German boy and a 2-year-old Yugoslav girl in Berlin in the trailer of a Dutchman, Ludovicus Basil. They said that the girl had been kidnapped from an asylum-seeker's shelter in Brunswick, and that the boy had been snatched from a shelter for Eastern German refugees in Berlin. A Yugoslav subsequently admitted taking the boy.

German investigators said children kidnapped or bought from East European asylum-seekers in Germany might have been sold for thousands of dollars in Western Europe.

So far, German policemen have arrested four people and are investigating 13 others. "The investigation is continuing," said a spokesman for the Berlin police, which heads the inquiry. "We are receiving tips from the public about the people being sought, and the tips are being checked."

### Around Europe

Reductions of up to 30 percent in the Earth's protective ozone layer could occur over Europe as early as the end of the century, British scientists say. Joe Farman of the British Antarctic Survey announced a \$25 million study of ozone depletion in the Northern Hemisphere by about 300 scientists from 17 countries over five months starting next month. Some will take measurements from the ground in Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Soviet Union and Europe. Others will place instruments in aircraft or balloons.

Six weeks after St. Petersburg was officially established as the name of the city that for 67 years had been called Leningrad, city officials have changed the names of 43 streets and public places, adopted a new coat-of-arms and declared a new holiday. Most of the name changes were aimed at eliminating titles that honor dead Communists. The city council also voted to restore St. Petersburg's pre-revolutionary coat-of-arms: a crown emblazoned with a two-headed eagle — the symbol of the czar — flanked by two anchors to denote the city's role as a port. Nov. 7, the traditional Soviet holiday marking the 1917 revolution, will be celebrated as "City Day," with the theme: "Long Live St. Petersburg."

The traditional tones of nocturnal cowbells have been banned from the Swiss village of Bex. A Lusanne court ruled this week that up to 12 cows would be allowed to wear the bells during the day, but said they must be removed between 8 P.M. and 7 A.M. The controversy started after a Belgian-Swiss family complained that Marc-Henri Genet's cows were keeping them awake at night. After several court cases, a civil tribunal imposed the nighttime bell ban last May, but Mr. Genet, a farmer, appealed. The court of appeal upheld the ruling, saying it accepted that the bells were useful to track wandering cows, but that the cows in question had never escaped their enclosure.

Sytske Looijen

## U.S. Presses ASEAN To Widen Defense Role

**Reuters**

MANILA — Southeast Asian governments must take more responsibility for regional security after sharp cuts in the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals, Frank G. Wisner, Washington's ambassador to Manila, said Wednesday.

He urged in a speech here that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — which groups Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore — must cooperate in its own defense.

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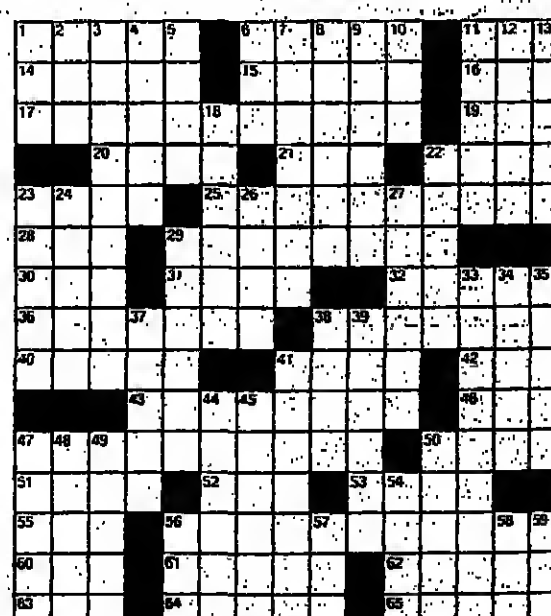
- 1 Bears' coach
- 6 Anno, amas, I love
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- 15 Vissi
- 16 Puccini aria
- 18 Possesses
- 17 Britt Reid
- 19 Comment from Sandy
- 20 Puzzler's plum
- 21 Chuck-a-luck
- 22 Involved with
- 23 Cheers
- 25 John Reid
- 26 Explorer
- 28 Johnson
- 29 Underlined
- 30 Kin of line
- 31 Tear's partner
- 32 Verve
- 36 Disobedient
- 38 Painters
- 39 Giovanni and Giuseppe
- 40 Farmer in April
- 41 Tactia, est
- 42 Popular song
- 43 Moralist
- 46 Shar-Pei or Akita
- 47 Ki Walker
- 50 Well, to Ovid
- 51 Physics measures
- 52 Sally's Norma
- 53 The Rome of Hungary
- 55 White or slippery
- 56 Diana Prince
- 60 Demography item
- 61 Auspices expert
- 62 Perform
- 63 Ply a picot
- 64 Photos of Ginger?
- 65 Babies in Madrid

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

CLASS CROW OATAR  
ANTE HALL UNITE  
RAIN ENOL ASSAY  
VIRTUETISLIKE  
ASSETS CELLOS  
NAES FERMEN  
ARICH PARIEMIA  
RODE BACON STOL  
RUE PATTEN STOL  
ASABONE DOORAL  
SESAME CLAIMS  
BESTIPALINSET  
ANAL ROTI DEAR  
ROMEO OOOZ ERDE  
KIVASS DRAV DEEP

### DOWN

- 4 Timbers for Dennis Conner
- 5 Domin
- 6 Brouhaha
- 7 Ring from Niles
- 8 army
- 9 Calabate bulls
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- 12 Poker Flat creator
- 13 M --- the many
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- 22 Southern constellation
- 23 Messages deeply
- 24 Houston athlete
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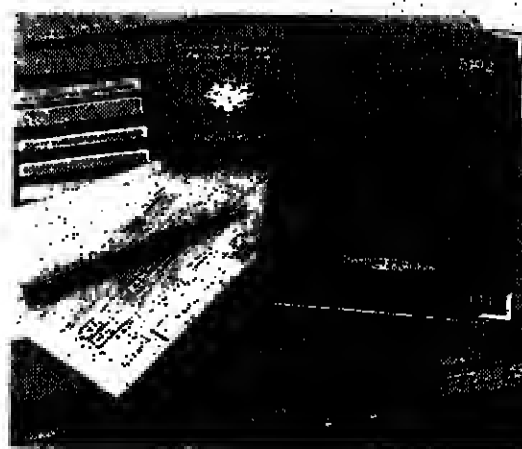
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## In U.S., 'Big Science' Needs Big Money

Without \$1 Billion Investment From Japan, Supercollider Project May Die

New York Times Service

**TOKYO**—Trying to save one of the most expensive science experiments in American history, the Bush administration has offered Japan an expanded role in managing the giant supercolliding supercollider in Texas in return for an investment of more than \$1 billion.

The new proposal seemed to underscore the increasingly complex politics surrounding "big science" projects that the United States has originated, but now fears it cannot afford. Without Japanese support, many scientists in the United States say, the supercollider project may die on the drawing boards.

But Japanese officials have made it clear in private conversations that the price of their participation will be high, including a bigger voice in a number of joint projects, something the Bush administration seemed reluctant to offer at first.

President George Bush's science adviser, Dr. Alan D. Bromley, who met Tuesday with Japanese scientists and policymakers, was the latest in a series of administration officials who have come to Tokyo to plead for financing for the \$4.4 billion particle accelerator that will smash single protons together at extremely high energies to test major theories about the origin of matter.

It is widely assumed that a decision will be made before Mr. Bush visits Japan at the end of November, shortly before the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Dr. Bromley's request is also well-timed because Japan will have a new prime minister who may be anxious to establish cordial relations with the United States. Kiichi Miyazawa, who won the support of the largest faction of the governing Liberal Democratic Party on Friday, is the leading candidate.

The administration is focusing its efforts in Japan because the law that established the supercollider project specified that at least one-third of the funds must come from sources outside the federal government. But three months ago, the head of fund raising for the project in Texas, J. Fred Bacy, a former president of Texas Instruments Inc., resigned from his post, saying he had "grave doubts" that Japan would make a major contribution.

Administration officials are clearly worried. "Let me be very explicit," Dr. Bromley told the scientists and policymakers. "We need Japan's participation as a full partner. Other nations are waiting to see what Japan does before joining in this project."

So far, only India has made a firm commitment, a contribution of about \$50 million.

The supercollider has become the best-known symbol of the "big science" projects promoted by the Bush administration, in this case a project to expand research into the fundamental constituents of matter. If the funds are forthcoming, the giant particle accelerator will be housed in a 54-mile (86-kilometer) tunnel in northeast Texas. Beams of protons will be hurled around an elliptical course, creating collisions at tremendous energy levels.

But critics in Japan make essentially the same argument against the supercollider that critics in the United States do. They contend that it will starve smaller projects of government funds.

Ever since Mr. Bush asked Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for Japanese participation in the project, it has roiled the Japanese academic community.

Over the last few years, scientists have been increasingly vocal about the Japanese government's unwillingness to support basic research,

saying that as a result the country's best students are forgoing graduate work and moving immediately to the well-financed laboratories of private industries like Fujitsu Ltd., Toyota Motor Corp. and Sony Corp. among others.

In what appeared to be a bid to overcome that opposition Dr. Bromley said Tuesday that he was pressing Japan's leadership—including former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who still wields enormous influence—to finance far more university research in Japan. That, he said, "would put the infrastructure in place for Japan to fully benefit" from the supercollider.

"This is an issue that has alienated a lot of people," said a prominent scientist at the University of Tokyo, one of Japan's premier research institutions. "The Americans have been perceived as arrogant and pushy; they designed the thing and asked us to sign a check."

Dr. Bromley acknowledged that the United States had perhaps moved too quickly, without asking Japanese scientists what kind of installation they needed or where it should be.

"I will admit to you that I would have preferred that the supercollider become a true international program much earlier in its history," he said.

Dr. Bromley said a new, bigger role for Japan in running the project would be part of a "package deal" that also promised more support for Japanese researchers.

He also attempted to win over the powerful Japanese bureaucracy by dangling the prospect that the United States would reciprocate by joining several controversial Japanese-led technology projects, including the forthcoming Sixth Generation project in artificial intelligence.

—DAVID E. SANGER



President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi being helped to his feet Wednesday after he tripped at the Commonwealth meeting.

## Encourage Pretoria, Major Tells Commonwealth

Reuters

**HARARE, Zimbabwe**—Prime Minister John Major of Britain said Wednesday at a Commonwealth summit meeting that the world should be prepared to end South Africa's isolation now that the country is shedding apartheid.

Leaders of the 50 Commonwealth countries, representing almost a third of the world's people, also heard speakers call for nations to promote human rights at home as vigorously as they have for South Africa.

Mr. Major, addressing the opening ceremony, said: "I look forward to the day when South Africa might want to join us. We must in any case stand ready to readmit South Africa to the international community of nations."

South Africa quit the Commonwealth in 1961 in the face of growing international hostility to its policies of racial segregation. Mr. Major struck a conciliatory tone in contrast to his predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, whose opposition to sanctions against South Africa alienated many Commonwealth leaders.

President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, a leader of the guerrilla war that brought down the white Rhodesian government of Ian Smith, urged delegates in his opening address to help expedite change in South Africa.

"The world expects us to spare no effort in helping to bring comfort to the oppressed people of South Africa," Mr. Mugabe said.

Mr. Mugabe, a staunch advocate of continued sanctions against South Africa, said the

conference should offer encouragement to President Frederik W. de Klerk.

"We call upon all South African leaders to put matters in their proper perspective for the sake of their country and to override seemingly irreconcilable minor issues and face the real task of negotiating a new constitution," he said.

The audience included Nelson Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, which has agreed in principle to negotiate a new constitution with Mr. de Klerk. The talks have been delayed by township violence in which more than 3,000 blacks have been killed in the last year. Mr. Mandela has accused the government of complicity in attacks on ANC supporters.

## UN Asks Thais to Deter Khmer Rouge Actions

Troops Sought to Protect Refugees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BANGKOK**—United Nations officials urged the Thai government on Wednesday to deploy extra troops to stop Khmer Rouge guerrillas from forcing refugees in border camps back into Cambodia.

The UN special representative for Cambodia, Shah Khrina, met Thai Foreign Ministry officials to express concern over the Khmer Rouge repatriation of refugees to areas under its control, a senior UN official said.

"We asked that those who asked for protection should get it," the official said, "and that security should be stepped up to prevent people being taken out against their will at night."

A peace agreement ending the Cambodian civil war is expected to be signed in Paris next week, paving the way for UN-supervised free elections involving all the rival factions.

The Khmer Rouge is thought to be moving refugees from the camps in Thailand to Cambodia to build a power base of potential voters.

Foreign relief officials said the

Khmer Rouge actions were a direct violation of the draft accord.

The accord specifies that the more than 350,000 refugees living in UN-assisted camps in Thailand should be able to return to areas of their choice free of coercion.

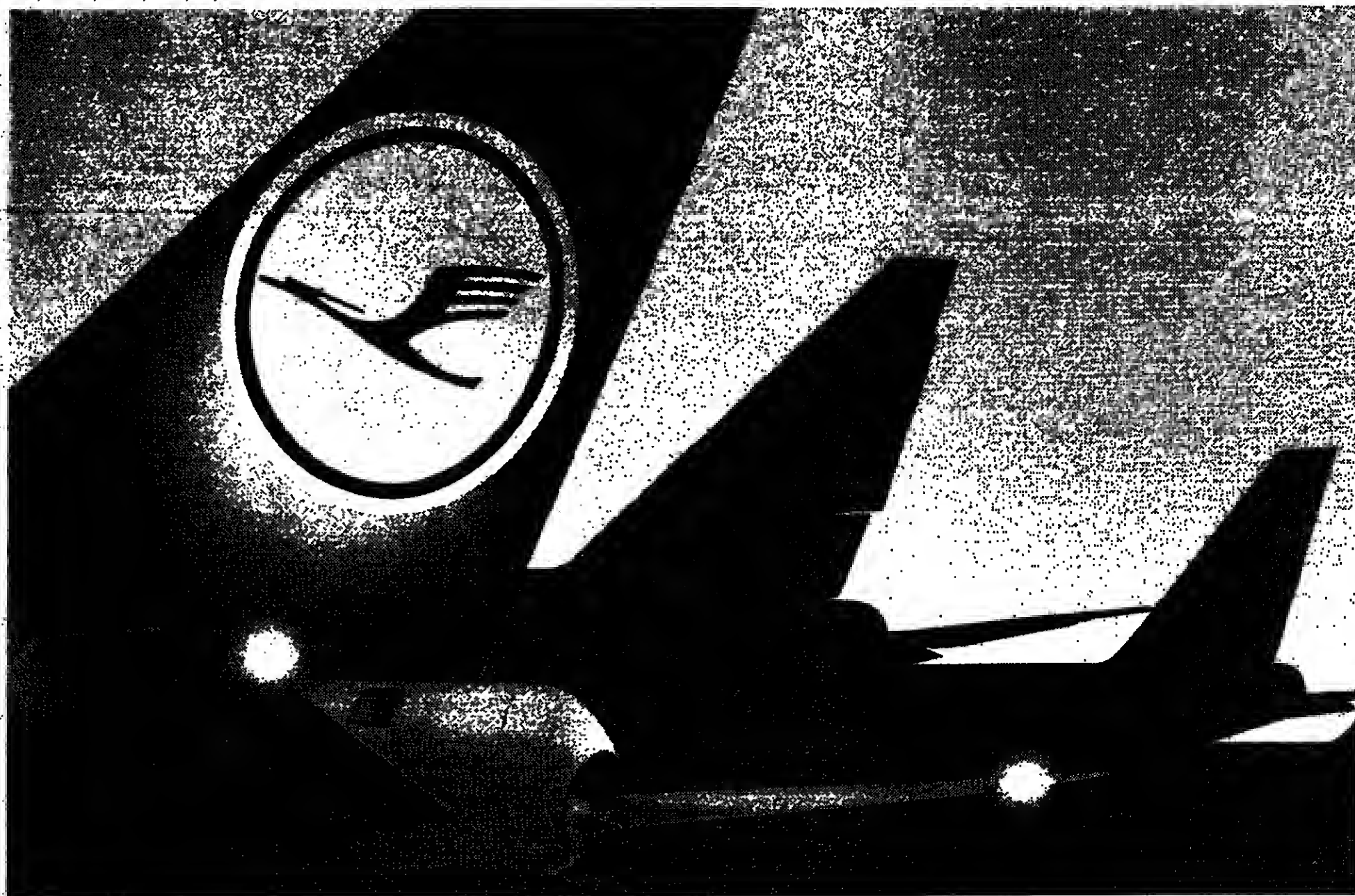
In his meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Khrina also asked Thailand to help ensure that the elected leaders of a camp known as Site 8, which is run by the Khmer Rouge, be allowed to return from Cambodia. The 16 leaders have not been seen since the Khmer Rouge removed them two weeks ago.

Relief workers said the action had spread fear through Site 8, which has been a showcase for the Khmer Rouge, reviving memories of the Khmer Rouge's 1975-79 rule, when more than 2 million Cambodians died.

"Aid officials fear violence in the camp if the Khmer Rouge is allowed to remove the refugees," the official said.

"People inside the camp have told us they will physically resist if the Khmer Rouge attempt to remove them," a relief official said. "The situation is potentially very explosive." (Reuters, AFP)

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## 'Boat People' Deal Put Off

Reuters

**HONG KONG**—The signing of an agreement between Britain and Vietnam allowing the forced repatriation by Hong Kong of Vietnamese refugees has been delayed, but the deal should be struck soon, Hong Kong officials said Wednesday.

Officials had said earlier that the deal, under which those not classified as refugees would be sent home regardless of their wishes, would be signed in Hanoi on Wednesday. They also stressed that the plans could change.

Asked if the deal would be completed on Wednesday, one Hong Kong official said: "As far as I'm aware, no." In Hanoi, Western diplomats said the deal would be signed soon but did not elaborate.

News of a breakthrough in the 16-year-old "boat people" problem leaked out after talks among British, Vietnamese and United Nations officials in Hanoi late last month. There has yet to be an official announcement on whether Hanoi has dropped its veto of forced repatriation.

Numbers of boat people in Hong Kong camps have a hit a 12-year high of 64,000, of whom only 5,000 have qualified as refugees so far.

## Beijing Starts to Worry About Its Grip on Tibet

Reuters

**BEIJING**—Some senior Communist officials in Tibet have lost their faith in Marxism and are secretly siding with the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader, a leading Chinese official in the region has said.

The official, Zhaxi Pingcuo, director of Tibet's Department of Civil Affairs, urged a merciless crackdown on pro-independence campaigners, who he said were being encouraged by officials suffering from "ideological confusion."

"Some party cadres, including some leading cadres, have mixed in among the local people and no longer believe in Marxism and socialism," Mr. Zhaxi said in a signed article in Tibet Daily, which was seen in Beijing on Wednesday. "They openly believe in Buddhism and regard the Dalai Lama, a political exile, as their spiritual support."

The article, published in the Oct. 7 edition, was a rare hint by China's controlled press of the extent of unrest in Tibet, where Beijing has suppressed dissent and pro-independence forces.

Paramilitary policemen crushed fresh independence demonstrations in Lhasa, Tibet's capital, in past weeks, in one case reportedly killing a monk, officials and tourists have said. A government spokesman in Lhasa denied those reports.

Mr. Zhaxi said pro-independence campaigners, aided by "foreign hostile forces," were gaining strength because some elements in the Chinese-controlled Tibet government were failing to take strong action.

"In our region there are some party comrades, especially some leading party cadres, who have ignored class struggle and the people's democratic dictatorship," he wrote.

The repeated outbursts of anti-Chinese unrest, he said, were proof that class struggle, which China's leaders used to justify much of their program in the 1950s and 1960s, was still relevant in Tibet.

## Security Council Changes 5 Seats

Agence France-Press

**UNITED NATIONS, New York**—The United Nations General Assembly elected five new nonpermanent members on Wednesday to two-year terms on the 15-member Security Council.

The five new members, who will assume their functions on Jan. 1, are Cape Verde, replacing the Ivory Coast; Japan, replacing Yemen; Morocco (Zaire); Hungary (Romania); and Venezuela (Cuba). They will join five other temporary members—Australia, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe—and the five permanent members—France, Britain, the Soviet Union, China and the United States.

Diplomats said the composition of the Security Council was more favorable to the United States with the end of the terms of Cuba and Yemen.



Lufthansa



## Iran to Keep Firm Hand In Lebanon's Affairs

New York Times Service

TEHRAN — The withdrawal of Iran's Revolutionary Guards from Lebanon, reportedly agreed to last month, is not likely to alter Tehran's considerable religious and political influence among fundamentalist Lebanese Shiite Muslim groups.

Specialists here say they think many of these Shiites will continue to receive financial help and guidance from young, strongly ideological clerics educated in Iranian theological seminaries.

The phased withdrawal of the Revolutionary Guards, after 10 years of Iranian training and support, comes at the same time as efforts here to limit the influence of Iranian hard-liners before elections for parliament in February.

According to Iranian and Lebanese newspaper reports, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran agreed to the withdrawal in a meeting last month with the Lebanese

president, Elias Hrawi, at the United Nations in New York.

The action, which was formally denied at a news conference Tuesday by Vice President Hassan Habibi, would mark an end to Iran's military and logistical backing in groups like the Party of God, which is assumed to hold several Western hostages, and would presumably increase pressure on Israel to withdraw its troops from a buffer zone in southern Lebanon.

A pullout is significant, some analysts here say, as a recognition by Iranian political and military leaders that foreign armed interventions belong to a bygone era of expanding the Islamic revolution through holy war and attacks on Western interests and individuals.

Furthermore, they say, Tehran is pursuing legal and diplomatic channels to discredit militant policies and limit the influence of their hard-line advocates before establishing well-defined and pragmatic means of promoting Islamic fundamentalism along its northern borders, in the Soviet Asian republics.

## RELIEF: U.S. Irks Allies

(Continued from page 1)

paying its estimated \$68 billion foreign debt with help from the Group of Seven leading industrial nations. If faced with a liquidity crunch, he said, "the Soviet Union with the support of the G-7 will overcome this problem."

But Europeans noted that it would be European banks, particularly German banks, that would have to shoulder the main costs of the kind of debt rescheduling that Washington was proposing.

"It is not helpful that those who are doing the most talking are those who know the least about the debt situation of the Soviet Union and are the least affected," said Norbert Walter, chief economist of Deutsche Bank, in comments to the German press.

A decade ago, the roles were reversed as Alfred Herrhausen, late chairman of Deutsche Bank, attracted attention by urging generous treatment for Latin American debt, while the U.S. Treasury preached the virtues of prudent payback schedules and long-term credibility.

"At that time, the Germans, the French and the Spanish all showed more flexibility than the more hard-nosed U.S. approach," said John Williamson, economist with the Institute of International Economics in Washington.

It was not until the end of the 1980s, when the situation had become critical in some countries, that the U.S. position began to soften with an initiative to repackage the debts of selected governments.

"It is not surprising that the U.S. is keener than most Europeans to push debt rescheduling for the Soviet Union when you look at the relative debt exposure," said Jan Randolph, an economist with National Westminster Bank in London.

Some analysts said the United States would be more credible if it offered to assume a greater share of future lending to the Soviet Union rather than simply lead a drive to reschedule old debt.

The conflict has heated up in recent days amid mounting indications that the Soviet Union is having trouble gathering funds from the various republics and may in coming months be unable to meet all its debt payments.

German bankers, backed by counterparts elsewhere on the Continent, contended that it was premature and counterproductive to highlight the Soviet difficulties.

Martin Kohlhausen, chairman of Commerzbank, said that Moscow had so far paid "every penny" of its obligations to his bank on time and that such a rich country should not be a candidate for debt rescheduling.

The United States, on the other hand, has been quick to look beyond Moscow's current confusion to the likelihood of payment shortfalls before the end of the year. This would be a new chapter for the Soviet Union, which so far has been one of the world's most creditworthy countries because of its oil and gold resources.

Several analysts said they believed that Germans and other Europeans may be linked for the moment but eventually may prove more flexible than was the United States toward Latin American debt.

Not only is Western Europe more vulnerable to any instability in the Soviet Union, the exposure of its banks is considerably smaller than was the exposure of U.S. banks to Latin America.

Wolfgang Röllner, chairman of Dresdner Bank, said the Soviet Union accounted for only 2 percent of German exports and that unguaranteed exposure of major banks to the Soviet Union amounted to "clearly less than 1 percent" of total assets.

## Fewer Than 100 Oil Wells Need Capping in Kuwait

Reuters

KUWAIT — Kuwait said Wednesday that fewer than 100 of its oil wells remained to be capped of the hundreds set ablaze or damaged by retreating Iraqis and appealed for international help to deal with the effects on the environment.

"Until this morning 636 wells have been capped, and the number of remaining wells does not exceed 96," Planning Minister Ahmed Jassam said.

He told a regional environment conference that all the wells would be capped by the end of November. Kuwait had earlier predicted that all wells would be capped by March.

Retreating Iraqi troops wrecked or set fire to 732 wells in February after their seven-month occupation of Kuwait. The fires have spewed thousands of tons of toxic gases into the atmosphere, and scientists say they cannot yet predict the long-term effects of the pollution.

Mr. Jassam spoke at the opening of a two-day meeting of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, which groups Iran, Iraq and six Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Government ministers from all but Iraq attended.

The Kuwaiti minister said the United Nations should force Baghdad to pay compensation for the costs of dealing with the disaster, and be urged more world help to his country.

"Iraq should be held responsible for the crime it committed and should be asked to pay compensation for the huge cost of removing the environmental effects of its aggression," he said.

Kuwaiti officials put the cleanup cost at more than \$1.2 billion.

## GUNMAN: Texas Cafeteria Shooting Leaves 22 Dead

(Continued from page 1)

gunman, the Bell County peace justice, Robert Stubblefield, said.

At least 20 people were wounded, many of them in critical condition, hospitals reported.

The attack started shortly after 12:30 P.M. at the restaurant, near the Fort Hood army base, according to Danny Johnson, a police official.

The gunman used a Glock 9mm semiautomatic pistol, authorities said. The Austrian-made gun usually carries a 17-round magazine. The killer had several magazines to reload his weapon.

Mr. Stubblefield, who also serves as coroner, said the victims suffered mainly "head and chest wounds."

"I haven't seen anything like this — not since Korea," he said. "It was bad, things you read of in some other town."

The gunman killed himself after he was hit by gunfire from Texas Department of Safety officers and the Killeen police, said Frank Walker, chief of staff services for the

Texas Department of Public Safety.

The death toll surpassed the July 18, 1984, slayings in San Ysidro, California, when James Oliver Huberty opened fire at a McDonald's restaurant, killing 21 before he was fatally shot.

The Luby's killing was the worst in Texas since Aug. 1, 1966, when 16 people were shot to death and 31 were wounded by rifle sniper fire from the University of Texas tower in Austin. The gunman, Charles J. Whitman, 25, was shot and killed.

In Killeen, Robert Holland, 26, a clerk at an auto parts store next to Luby's, said he heard the truck crashing through the restaurant window and then "people were running everywhere."

"One guy came in here. He said 'Give me a gun, I'll go shoot him.' Mr. Holland said. 'All of a sudden, we had people in here saying, 'Call the cops! There were cops everywhere.'"

Some survivors sat on the sidewalk outside, shaking and comforting each other. The wounded were taken to three hospitals.

Seven people were in stable condition at Metroplex Hospital in Killeen, a spokesman said. Twelve others were airlifted by military helicopters to Darnall Army Community Hospital at Fort Hood, a spokesman there said.

Barbara Nite, 61, underwent surgery at Scott and White Hospital in Temple with a gunshot wound to her ankle. She was listed in fair condition, a spokesman said.

Killeen, about 50 miles north of Austin in central Texas, has a population of 45,000. It is the largest of four towns adjacent to Fort Hood, the nation's largest army post by land area. The post, which spreads over three Texas counties, is the home of two tank divisions.

Nearly 100,000 people live on the post and in the towns that surround it. About 23,000 of them were sent to the Gulf war, the largest contingent from Texas.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

## MIDEAST: Syrian Promise

(Continued from page 1)

controlling the Palestinian delegation.

If Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir finds himself in effect in negotiations with the PLO, he will then walk out, Israeli officials said.

Nevertheless, the Syrian foreign minister's remarks underscored the fact that his country was not approaching this proposed peace conference the way President Anwar Sadat of Egypt approached Israel in 1977 — by first extending a band of friendship and reconciliation to Israelis by coming to Jerusalem, and then demanding that they trade all occupied lands for full peace.

The Syrians are clearly counting on the United States to put pressure on Israel to give up territory, and only after that will the Syrians discuss the elements of real peace.

Much of the discussion between the Syrians and the Americans over a letter of assurances that Mr. Baker presented them was about how and under what conditions the United States might intervene in the talks if the Syrians and the Israelis become deadlocked.

It is now clear that the Israeli government wants to get as much peace and reconciliation from the Arabs as possible, while giving up as little land as possible. The Syrians want all their land back, while giving the Israelis as little real peace and reconciliation as possible. Mr. Baker is in the middle.

When asked Wednesday if he was prepared to shake hands with Israel's foreign minister, David Levy, when the peace conference begins, Mr. Shara said, "Frankly, no. Simply because this very hand is guilty."

"This very hand that you would like me to shake is very guilty," he continued, "because it is a hand which occupies our land, ignores the Palestinian national rights and for the last decades we have been suffering from this constant occupation, and the Palestinians in the occupied territories have been suffering from constant repression. So why do you ask me to shake hands with them unless and until they prove they are not guilty and that they comply with international law and UN resolutions."

Mr. Levy, asked for a reaction to the Syrian minister's statement, said, "I don't extend my hand to anyone who doesn't want to shake it."

## Sheikh Jailed By Israel for Death Orders

Reuters

GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — An Israeli military court sentenced the founder of Hamas, an Islamic group opposed to American peace efforts, to life in prison plus 15 years on Wednesday for ordering killings of Palestinians.

The conviction and sentencing of the Hamas founder, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, came as Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d was due in Israel on his eighth mission aimed at convening a Middle East peace conference.

Sheikh Yassin, 56, was originally charged with organizing the kidnapping and killing of two Israeli soldiers in 1989, but that charge was dropped in a last-minute plea bargain on Wednesday.

Sheikh Yassin, 56, who has been jailed since his arrest in May 1989, confessed to founding and directing a hostile organization as well as homicide, incitement and possession of firearms. In exchange for his confession, the prosecutor agreed to drop charges of murdering soldiers. He was convicted of ordering the killings of Palestinians suspected of cooperating with Israeli authorities.

## Communist Loss Slim in Bulgaria

Reuters

SOFIA — Bulgaria's former Communist Party, which lost its four-decade hold on power in multiparty elections Sunday, suffered a smaller defeat than first estimates forecast, official results showed Wednesday.

Early provisional estimates had given the anti-Communist Union of Democratic Forces 36.5 percent of the vote, nearly 4 percent more than the Socialist Party, the former Communists.

But official results based on 98 percent of the votes cast gave the Union of Democratic Forces only 34.4 percent, compared with just over 33 percent for the Socialists.

Members of the electoral commission said no further major fluctuations were likely.

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## HEALTH / SCIENCE

# Flip Side of Jogging

## Women Pay the Price in Bad Knees

By Jane Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The knee is fast becoming an active woman's Achilles' heel. Growing numbers of women who pursue sports and other physical activities are discovering that there is often a price to pay for fitness in the form of injury to their body's most vulnerable joint.

Women are more vulnerable to knee injuries than men, even in the same activity. For example, a study of university basketball players showed that women suffered 60 percent more knee injuries, took longer to recover and were more likely to require surgery. Orthopedic surgeons say they are seeing more and more women with painful knees. Sooner or later half of women suffer knee injuries.

The problem is not limited to athletes. Women who are merely fitness buffs seeking to control weight, ward off disease or delay the ravages of age are sustaining both acute knee injuries and chronic damage caused by gradual wear and tear.

A study by orthopedic surgeons at the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in New Brunswick, New Jersey, showed that twice as many women are undergoing knee operations than was the case a decade ago, with half or more such operations now done on women.

Dr. Stuart I. Springer, an orthopedist affiliated with the Hospital for Joint Diseases Orthopedic Institute in New York, notes that while women now live for nearly 80 years, their knees "are only capable of withstanding about 35 to 40 years of abuse." But much can be done to reduce their risk of acute and chronic injury.

Dr. John W. Ewing, an orthopedic surgeon from Akron, Ohio, says anatomical differences largely explain women's greater

susceptibility. Women have wider hips, causing the thigh bone (femur) to turn slightly inward, which puts added pressure on the knee joint.

Women's wider hips may also cause more stretching of the quadriceps muscles in the front of the thigh, resulting in knee pain. And, on average, women

**Sooner or later half of women can expect to suffer knee injuries.**

have less muscle mass and looser ligaments and thus less support for the knee joint. Women and girls also tend to be less well-conditioned. When they first take up an activity they are more likely to be injured.

In one study, girls were almost six times as likely as boys to be hurt in the first three months of an athletic season. But injury rates evened out as the season wore on and the girls' conditioning improved, and in well-conditioned elite athletes there is no significant injury rate difference between sexes.

Although women have experienced a rise in all sorts of knee injuries, a woman's kneecap seems to be especially at risk. Dr. Dan Silver of Los Angeles, a specialist in knee injuries, says that in most women kneecap problems start with a pre-existing condition, often inborn, that does not show up until the woman begins an exercise program or aggravates the problem by repeated pursuit of a stressful activity, like jogging.

One of the most common inborn conditions is a misalignment of the patella, or kneecap. Dr. Thomas D. Rizzo Jr. of the Mayo Sports Medicine Center in

Rochester, Minnesota, explains that the kneecap normally moves back and forth between the two large knobs at the end of the thigh bone.

When this movement is not centered, the kneecap may not glide smoothly. There may also be pressure on the kneecap that pushes it into the groove. The result can be an abnormal wear pattern and softening of the back of the kneecap, a painful condition known as chondromalacia, or runner's knee.

Factors that predispose women to patellar misalignment include a looseness of knee ligaments, a wide pelvis in relation to the angle of the knee, a tendency to be knock-kneed, flat feet, weak quadriceps muscles and pronation (a collapse of the arch with each step). Dr. Silver said.

He cautioned women to heed the symptoms of kneecap problems, which, if ignored, can weaken the entire leg and cause an abnormal gait or other problems. These include persistent pain and swelling, and grinding and clicking sensations when climbing stairs or squatting.

Overweight is the knee's greatest enemy. Overloaded joints eventually give way.

Exercise is a double-edged sword. It is vital to strengthening muscles that support the knee, but if done incorrectly or to excess, it can damage the knee. Dr. Springer advises against jogging, which triples the normal walking pressure on the knee.

Low-impact joggers with seemingly healthy knees should vary activity, by swimming on alternate days or by biking to strengthen quadriceps, for example. There are also at-home exercises that can strengthen quadriceps and stretch the back of the leg. Dr. Rizzo says that swimming and water exercises are excellent for strengthening knees, except for the breast stroke and its unduly stressful whip-kick.



Scenes from a videotape study of volunteers reacting to each other — some people are good at passing things along, others at catching them.

## The Subtle, Contagious Interplay of Moods

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — "Emotions are contagious," wrote the Swiss psychoanalyst Carl Jung. His observation is now being given precision by studies of the subtle interplay of moods as they are passed from person to person.

The new data depict moods as akin to social viruses, with some people having a natural ability to transmit their moods more susceptible to contagion. And moods seem to permeate themselves by leading a person to do things that reinforce the feeling, no matter how unpleasant it may be.

The transmission of moods seems to occur instantaneously and unconsciously as one person mimics, for example, the physical movement of another's facial expressions. It also appears that a feeling of harmonious interaction between two people is achieved when they synchronize their moods, and this can be done by a series of precisely timed words and other nonverbal cues.

"Emotional contagion happens within milliseconds, so quick you can't control it, and so subtle that you're not really aware it's going on," said Dr. Elaine Hatfield, a psychologist at the University of Hawaii.

The new understanding of who is more likely to pass along emotional contagion and who is more susceptible to picking up some-

one else's mood comes from psychophysiological studies of how people express their emotions. The data distinguished people by the degree to which their moods were freely expressed in their faces and gestures or in responses of the autonomic nervous system, which controls involuntary activities of the organs, like sweating or a jump in heart rate.

The moods studied are relatively mild, like cheerfulness, melancholy or irritability, because the vast majority of emotional life, researchers have found, is in this range. For example, in a study of more than 5,000 days of people's moods, subjects reported being intensely happy on fewer than 3 days in 100.

Women report being in negative moods about twice as often as men, according to Dr. Ed Diener, a psychologist at the University of Illinois, even though women also say they are, over all, as happy as men. "One reason seems to be that women's moods tend to be more intense than men's," Dr. Diener said. "While they may have unhappy moods more often, they also report more intense joy than men, so it averages out about the same."

The more emotionally expressive people are, the more apt they are to transmit their moods to someone they talk with, said Dr. John Cacioppo, a psychologist at Ohio State University. People who are easily affected by the moods of others, on the other hand, have especially forceful autonomic reactions when they unconsciously mimic someone who is highly expressive, he said.

Such people are far more likely to feel sad after a chat with someone who is depressed, or to feel buoyed by seeing an upbeat commercial. Dr. Cacioppo said.

While the spread of strong emotions between people is obvious, the transmission of moods can be almost insidious in its subtlety. For example, in one study, two volunteers simply sat quietly facing each other, waiting for an experimenter to return to the room.

The volunteers had been paired because one was highly expressive of emotions, the other more deadpan. Two minutes later, when the experimenter came back and had them fill out a mood checklist, the mood of the more expressive of the pair had taken over the other person, presumably through body language.

The transmission seems to be instantaneous as well as unconscious. "Just seeing someone express an emotion can evoke that mood in you," Dr. Cacioppo said.

**O**NE mechanism at work in this transmission is the tendency for people to imitate the expressions of faces they look at. For example, Swedish researchers reported in 1986 that when people viewed pictures of smiling or angry faces, their facial muscles changed slightly to mimic those faces.

While the changes were fleeting and not visible to eye, they were detected using electrodes that measured electrical activity in the muscles. Dr. Cacioppo repeated the study and found that seeing the faces evoked the moods.

Dr. Cacioppo and Dr. Hatfield theorize in an article to appear later this year in *The Review of Personality and Social Psychology* that it is through such unconscious mimicry of another person's facial expression, gestures and movements, tone of voice and the like that people create in themselves the mood of the person they are imitating. This approach has long been used by actors who evoke emotions by recalling times when they felt a particular way and purposely repeat expressions and gestures from that moment.

An ability to synchronize moods with another person appears to be crucial to smooth interaction. "It determines if your interactions are effective or not," said Dr. Cacioppo. "If you're poor at both sending and receiving moods, you'll be likely to have problems in your relationships."

Much of the research showing how moods perpetuate themselves comes from experiments in which good or bad moods are induced in volunteers, and their actions once in that mood are carefully studied.

For example, in research by graduate students of Dr. Gordon Bower, a psychologist at Stanford University, volunteers first immersed themselves in recalling an event in their past that made them very happy or very sad. Then they were asked to view an array of slides, half depicting happy moments, half upsetting ones. "On average, the sad people looked about a second longer at the unpleasant slides, while happy people looked longer at the happy ones," said Dr. Bower.

## Exercise and Hypertension

### Aerobics Alone Is Not Enough to Cure Mild Cases

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Aerobic exercise by itself does not appear to be an effective treatment for mild high blood pressure, according to the results of a new study. But the director of the study, Dr. James A. Blumenthal, a psychologist at Duke University Medical Center, emphasized that physical activity still has potential value in helping people to lower their blood pressure.

The study, conducted among 99 sedentary men and women with moderately elevated blood pressure levels, sought to determine whether exercise, apart from any effect of diet and weight loss, would help to lower the blood pressure.

The study found no difference in blood pressure reduction among those who participated in aerobic exercise, those who did strength and flexibility exercises or those who did no exercise at all. Pressure dropped somewhat in all three groups in a phenomenon that is attributed to participation in a study.

Previous studies had shown conflicting results and their conclusions were tempered by such limitations as small numbers of study subjects and failure to control for changes in body weight.

Dr. Marvin Moser, an expert on hypertension, said in an interview on Tuesday that "of all the non-pharmacological treatments for lowering blood pressure, weight reduction has consistently been the most potent — far more effective than reducing salt."

To the extent that exercise can help people lose weight and keep it off, it can be a useful adjunct to treatment, said Dr. Moser, of White Plains, New York, who is the senior medical consultant to the

**But activity still has potential in helping lower blood pressure.**

federally sponsored National High Blood Pressure Education Program. Dr. Blumenthal, too, said he considers exercise important in the treatment of hypertension. His study, published Wednesday in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, suggested that a longer or more intensive exercise program might indeed provide an independent benefit.

In the study, the drops in blood pressure levels were the greatest among participants whose physical conditioning showed the most improvement. Volunteers in the study all had blood pressure levels in the range of 140 to 180 systolic pressure (when the heart pumps) over 90 to 105 diastolic pressure (when the heart is between beats). A normal blood pressure usually falls in the range of from 110 to 130 systolic over 70 to 80 diastolic.

Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups. The aerobic exercise group participated three times a week in a supervised

walking or jogging program designed to raise their heart rates to a level that results in cardiovascular conditioning. A second group participated in exercises aimed at enhancing strength and flexibility but not in aerobic activities that would foster cardiovascular conditioning. A third group did no exercise.

The program lasted four months. All participants were told to make no changes in their diets or body weight, and none apparently did.

**T**HE point was to try to isolate exercise to see if it had an independent benefit in efforts to lower blood pressure. But while blood pressure dropped in the group participating in aerobic exercise, it also dropped to a similar degree in the nonaerobic exercise group and in the nonexercising group.

Blood pressure measurements were taken under a number of different circumstances, including in the course of the participants' regular activities and also when they were deliberately placed under mental stress.

Dr. Blumenthal, who conducted the study with Dr. William C. Siegel of New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston and Dr. Mark Appelbaum of Vanderbilt University, said the findings "do not mean that if the exercise program were more intensive or longer or if it was combined with dietary intervention and weight loss it wouldn't be effective." He said he next hopes to study the combined effects of exercise and weight loss on high blood pressure.

## IN BRIEF

### Sanguine Miracle Gets an Explanation

**N**EW YORK (NYT) — The preserved, clotting blood of early saints of the Roman Catholic Church liquefies on certain ceremonial occasions, drawing crowds of faithful pilgrims to witness the phenomenon. But a team of Italian scientists has conducted experiments showing that medieval chemists could easily have created the liquid blood that would do the same thing.

In a report published by the *British Journal of Nature*, a group headed by Dr. Luigi Garlaschelli, a chemist at the University of Pavia, says that the liquefaction phenomenon can be explained in terms of a phenomenon called thixotropy. Certain substances, including some types of mayonnaise, are normally thick gels, but can be liquefied instantly by shaking or stirring.

Part of the ritual of displaying the miraculous blood of Saint Januarius (or San Gennaro) in Naples involves inverting the blood's reliquary container. This is enough to liquefy certain thixotropic gels, the authors note. Left to stand, such liquids soon revert to gels.

"The chemical nature of the Naples relic can be established only by opening the vial, but a complete analysis is forbidden by the Catholic Church," the scientists said. "Our replication of the phenomenon seems to render this sacrifice unnecessary."

### 3 Prehistoric Canoes Are Found in Paris

**P**ARIS (NYT) — Archaeologists digging at a construction site in

Paris have unearthed three solid oak canoes thought to be 6,500 years old — among the oldest ever found in Europe — as well as bottles, vases and axes with silver blades.

The artifacts were found at the site of the future International Food Center in eastern Paris. Mayor Jacques Chirac, touring the area with reporters, said the canoes would be shipped to Denmark for restoration and would then be returned to Paris for display.

### Diet May Alleviate Rheumatoid Arthritis

**L**ONDON (AP) — A vegetarian diet helps relieve the swelling and pain of rheumatoid arthritis, a new study suggests. Dr. Jens Kjeldsen-Kragh of the Institute of Immunology and Rheumatology at the National Hospital in Oslo, said his 53-patient study showed that proteins and fats from animals exacerbate symptoms. The study, in which half the patients followed a strict vegetarian diet, is published in the *British Journal of Medicine*.

Dr. Kjeldsen-Kragh believes most people suffering from rheumatoid arthritis could benefit from a vegetarian diet, but advises patients to seek medical supervision.

Doctors have long argued whether there is a link between diet and rheumatoid arthritis, a chronic, debilitating disease. Dr. L. Gail Darrington, a rheumatologist at Epsom General Hospital south of London, commented in a telephone interview that though the relationship between diet and rheumatoid arthritis is not fully understood, now "there is much more acceptance

that the gut has a part to play." Darrington was not involved in the Norwegian study but has been doing research in the field for 11 years.

### Malaria on the Rise, U.S. Institute Finds

**W**ASHINGTON (WP) — Malaria, a tropical illness that kills 1.5 million people worldwide yearly, is fast outstripping efforts to control it, according to a report released by the Institute of Medicine. Drug-resistant strains of malaria are increasing, the report said, at the same time that insecticides are failing to control the species of mosquito that carries malaria.

"Over the past two decades, efforts to control malaria have met with less and less success," said the report, which described the outlook for malaria control as "grim." What is needed, the report found, is additional money for research,

continuing to make development of malaria vaccine a priority of U.S.-funded research.

Malaria strikes more than 100 million people a year worldwide. The age-old disease is caused by a parasite that lives both in humans

and in a family of anopheline mosquitoes. The disease spreads when a mosquito feeds upon an infected human. The parasite then lives in the mosquito and is eventually injected back into a human when the mosquito bites again.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Reassure the Ex-Soviets

As the world's finance ministers in Bangkok began to discuss help for the Soviet Union, there seemed to be a sudden reversal of roles. For the past several days it has been the Americans who have pressed for rapid action on aid and the Europeans, led by the Germans, who have been cautious and resistant. Perhaps the explanation is merely the kind of aid under discussion — relief for the Soviet's foreign debt. Little of that debt is owed to the Americans and much of it to the Germans. But the episode in Bangkok reflects the uncertainty and confusion among Western governments as they try to come to grips with the threat of economic collapse in the Soviet Union.

The rich countries of Western Europe and North America are well aware that it is in their own interest to use many kinds of aid to try to influence events and encourage democracy there. But the rapid change in political realities and the great difficulty in getting accurate economic data are making it hard for the West to move rapidly. In Bangkok, the bankers' jamboree that is the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund is the setting for the latest pledge by the Soviets and the Western governments to work together. But all the large questions about what work remain wide open — what kinds of aid, how

the burdens are shared among the donors and what conditions must accompany it. The Soviets will have to make a series of profound decisions before aid will do them much good. They will have to work out at least a provisional relationship among the republics and at least a preliminary plan for their economy, now sliding rapidly toward hyperinflation. The economic cooperation agreement scheduled to be signed on Friday would represent important progress toward both. But the West cannot afford to sit back and say that the Soviets have to answer all the basic questions before they get any aid. The arrival of some aid and the firm promise of more to come can do a lot to affect the directions in which the Soviets move.

They will need continuous assurance of support for the evolution of democratic practice and the protection of human rights. Revolutions are deeply frightening to the people who live through them, and if the West wants to see this one turn out better than the last one in Russia seven decades ago, it is going to have to find convincing ways to remind the Soviet people that they are not going to be abandoned. It now is possible to change the course of history for the better, but that feat is not likely to be inexpensive.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## High Time for Civility

As the Supreme Court nomination of Clarence Thomas headed for Tuesday's confirmation vote, a supporter, Senator Hank Brown of Colorado, uttered the hope that the new justice would now experience something he had not since he was nominated on July 1: a day of joy.

During the same closing Senate speeches, an opponent, Barbara Mikulski of Maryland, found consolation even in defeat, regarding women's rights. "The silence is broken, as well as our hearts," she said; at least the issue of sexual harassment had finally been accorded wide and serious attention.

This brutal fight tapped some dark places in the American soul and incited deep anger, feelings that will not easily subside. But the battle, finally, is over, and while both sides have much to rue, there is much good also to be savored.

For the new justice, the mix is indisputably bitter. Judge Thomas insisted last weekend that nothing could restore his reputation or make the Supreme Court worth the grief he had suffered. He is, however, entitled to and likely will find great satisfaction and pride in his new job, perhaps by the third Monday in October.

He expressed understandably harsh views of his opponents, whom he deems unfair and partisan, indeed a lynch mob. On the other hand, he once chided Congress as being "no longer primarily a deliberative or even a lawmaking body," so his expectations were low to begin with. The hope now is that everyone involved in this brutal, divisive battle will work toward restoring civility and goodwill.

A good place to start is for the president and the Senate to assess the confirmation

process. If he were readier to ask advice, would it be readier to give consent? If the question seems idealistic, present practice has become barbaric. The eight days of initial hearings on the Thomas nomination dissolved into fruitless wrangles, and the overtime hearing on sexual harassment produced far more heat, and dirt, than light.

Anita Hill, the Oklahoma law professor who brought the charges of sexual harassment, seems already to have made peace with the Senate's rejection of her complaint. Unfortunately, some senators persisted even on Tuesday in misperceiving her actions. (Why did she wait 10 years to charge forward with her accusations? A: She did not charge forward at all but came forward reluctantly, pressed by the Senate.) Right to the end, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina stuffed the record with disparaging remarks about her mental stability and professional achievements.

Even as Mr. Thurmond insisted on being a sore winner, Senator Bill Bradley showed how to be a good loser. He had the grace to distinguish Judge Thomas from his most raucous supporters: "Ironically, the man who treated Professor Hill with the greatest respect during the hearings was Clarence Thomas. He was considerate when he spoke of her amidst the anger that he spewed at the committee for his predicament. He refused to offer interpretations of why she had done it. He would not be drawn into character assassination."

Mr. Bradley was right; Judge Thomas's restraint was admirable. And there is reason to hope, after the pain and after the joy, for civility, precision and justice.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Preparing the Debates

Proposals for presidential campaign debates are being put forward. A couple are worth thinking about. One plan has been pulled together by the four major television news organizations — ABC, CBS, CNN and NBC. It would strip away all the trappings of what have passed for "debates" and allow the candidates to go at each other without any panel, studio audience or complex rules for responses. With only a moderator on hand merely to change subjects, clarify points if necessary and keep some kind of order, each of four 90-minute programs would be devoted to direct exchanges between the candidates.

The first two and the last of the debates would be between presidential nominees; the third debate would feature the vice presidential candidates. The networks are serious enough to have drawn lots and agreed to broadcast dates, locations and production responsibilities for this series.

One of the first two debates would address the candidates' policies on international affairs; the other would address domestic policies. The final presidential debate and the vice presidential debate would be open for discussion of any issue. All debates would be carried live by all four participating networks, with feeds available to any requesting network, station or cable system. Sites would be network studios in New York, Atlanta, Chicago and Los Angeles.

There is one huge hitch at this point: A debate panel set up by the two political

parties has rejected the idea. The co-chairmen of the Commission on Presidential Debates — former Republican chairman Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr. and former Democratic chairman Paul G. Kirk Jr. — warned against "conflicts which arise when media organizations whose function it is to report political news undertake to produce or participate in the news-making events." But the whole idea here is to minimize media involvement — and let the candidates do what they want to each other.

Another proposal comes from Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government: a nine-week series of Sunday evening televised presidential debates, candidate conversations and speeches. A report by the school's Joan Shorenstein Barons Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy suggests two presidential debates, one vice presidential debate and five "conversations" between each presidential candidate and a panel of questioners on five issues, with concluding speeches by each on the final Sunday before election day. Marvin Kalb, director of the center, cites the same difficulty here as with the networks' proposal: getting the candidates to agree, particularly when an incumbent front-runner is not eager to share air time with a challenger.

But there surely will be debates, and it would be great for public dignity if for once they could be worked out in advance without the familiar brinkmanship and horseplay.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### A Nonracial Education System

The joint working group on education, representing government and community organizations, believes there should be a forum to plan education policy. Government supports this, and the go-ahead is awaited from the community groups that joined the African National Congress in a recent delegation to President de Klerk. With agreement close on a course of action for the future, it is up to all parties to create the best possible environment for current schooling. United efforts may at last bring lasting solutions.

— Business Day (Johannesburg).

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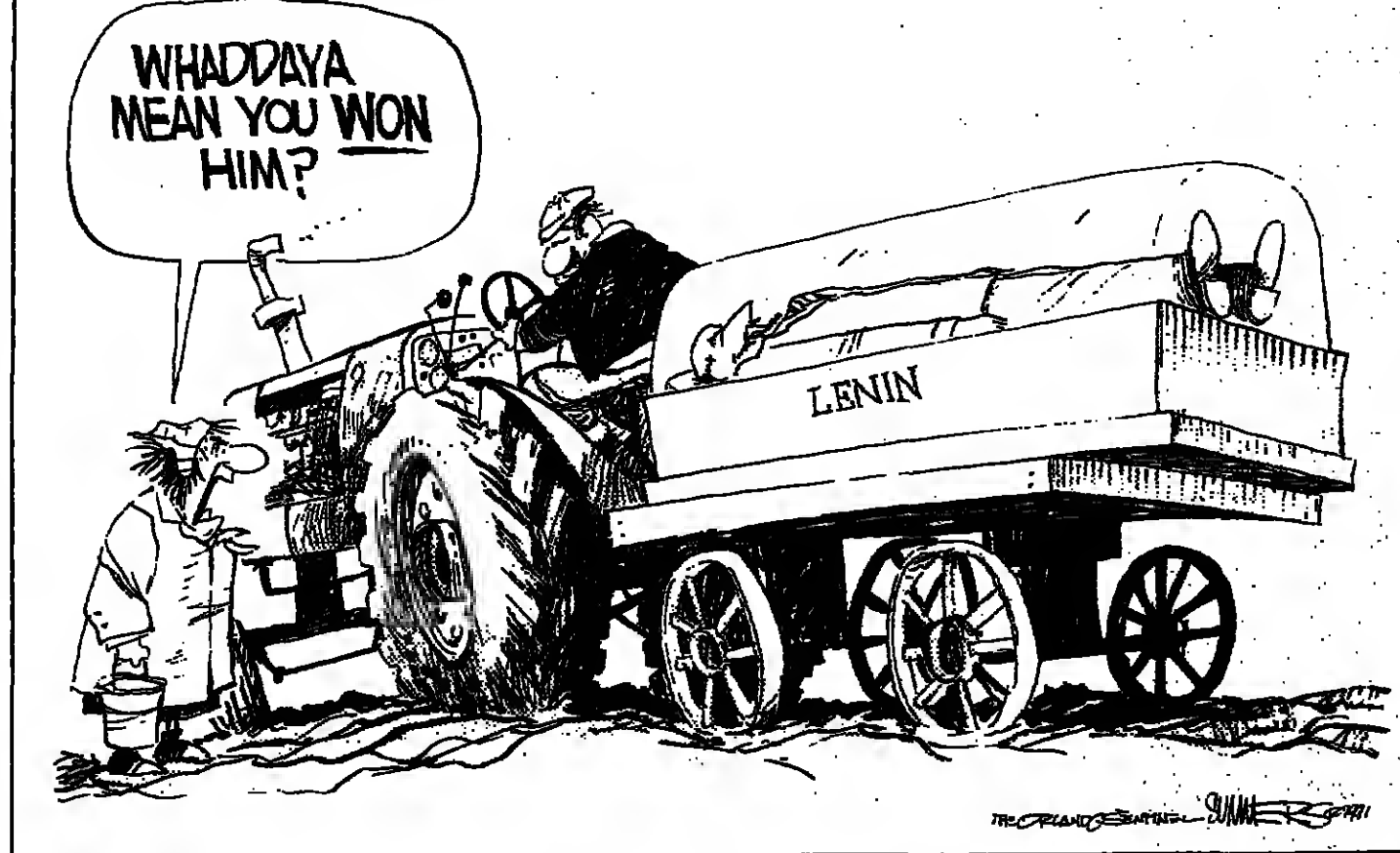
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## NEWS ITEM: SOVIETS MAY INSTITUTE A LOTTERY



## No Time to Waste in Replacing Saddam's Regime

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — This much is now beyond dispute: Saddam Hussein's scientists were years closer to building an atomic bomb than the world's most knowledgeable experts believed. And Saddam is still trying.

That stark reality, and the Iraqi dictator's continuing disdain for the welfare of his starving citizenry, should strip away the complacency that surrounds U.S. postwar policy toward Iraq. These developments demand immediate steps to replace Saddam's regime with a new Iraqi government.

The peculiar pattern of Iraq's behavior in recent confrontations over United Nations inspection rights suggests to intelligence experts that Saddam's nuclear effort continues in some secret cavern deep in Iraq. For those in range of Saddam's hidden missiles, each day counts.

New reports from Baghdad show that while Iraq's civilian population, put in harm's way by American bombs, desperately forages for food and medicine, Saddam's cronies amass small fortunes from smuggling. Saddam's clansmen grow fat by creating a black market out of the sanctions that are supposed to bring them down.

The streets of Baghdad are filled with Mercedes limousines stolen from Kuwait or smuggled in more recently by people like Ali Hassan Hamed, one of the new sanctions millionaires described in detail in the Paris daily Le Figaro on Oct. 3. But ordinary citizens lack money to pay the skyrocketing prices for food. For those who are starving in Iraq, each day counts.

The revelations about Saddam's nuclear effort and the extent of sanctions-breaking show conclusively how wrong President George Bush's critics were in arguing a year ago that time was on America's side and that sanctions would work against Saddam if given a chance.

Disclosures of how close Saddam has come to a doomsday weapon also show how mistaken Mr. Bush was to adopt the positions of his opponents after the war ended. The need for urgency should also be clear by now. But the president pursues a strategy of slow attrition.

For those who took on the responsibility of establishing regional security and stability through Operation Desert Storm, each day counts.

At least, it should. But President Bush has taken, as the pillars of his postwar policy, the notions that his opponents preached to try to avoid Operation Desert Storm. Time is on America's side, the president's men now say. Sanctions will work against Saddam.

He delights in proving otherwise. The administration assumed that sanctions would force Saddam to agree to United Nations sale of \$1.6 billion of Iraqi oil on world markets to buy food and medicine that UN personnel would distribute in Iraq. He refused. In a defiant speech in Baghdad on Sunday, he said Iraq would endure sanctions for 20 years rather than accept the UN plan, which is spelled out in Security Council Resolution 706.

The Bush administration, which should have learned better, weakly explains away such statements by Saddam as vain boasting that he will have to abandon soon. But Saddam has no interest in protecting or feeding his people. "He would prefer to see people starve than to see his authority eroded by having a foreign organization distribute food to Iraqi citizens," says a member of the opposition International Committee to Free Iraq.

Israel's unilateral decision to send reconnaissance aircraft over Iraq is a concrete expression of

doubt about time being on America's side. Israel would not have taken the risks involved in the surveillance flights unless it was seriously considering sending in commando units to clean out the rocket launching sites and depots in western Iraq that are within range of Israel.

Astonishingly, the United States has criticized these flights of self-protection, claiming that they jeopardize the Middle East peace process.

The administration has it exactly backward. The peace process, as conceived and implemented at the State Department, jeopardizes the more urgent task of finishing with Saddam. Concern over convening a ceremonial peace conference causes the United States to turn a blind eye to the active aid that Jordan gives Saddam in breaking sanctions and in money laundering.

Several immediate steps need to be taken.

The Iraqi opposition is on the verge of forming a broad-based provisional government in Iraqi territory now under United Nations protection. Recognition by Washington and other Western capitals would provide a basis for an aggressive international pursuit of the secret bank accounts owned by Saddam and his family in Jordan, Switzerland and elsewhere.

Those funds could be used to buy food and medicine for Iraqis. The international coalition led by the United States should offer the military protection that the United Nations teams need to distribute humanitarian relief, just as Washington was ready to use force to protect the UN atomic inspection team. For those willing to save even one Iraqi child's life, or reduce Saddam's chance to send an atomic or chemical warhead to Israel or Saudi Arabia by even a fraction of 1 percent, each day counts.

— The Washington Post.

## Europe's Neutrals Should Relax and Join Right In

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — Austria, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland are anxiously following the negotiations in the European Community over a future political union. They hope that whatever treaty is finally agreed on will contain enough loopholes for them to squeeze through into the Community with at least the appearance of neutrality intact.

The governments of Austria and Sweden, which have already applied for membership, have promised their peoples that they can join the Community without abandoning their traditional security policies. Finland is expected to apply for membership next year, on a similar assumption. In Switzerland, too, informed opinion is moving in favor of membership, but on condition that it can be achieved without giving up neutrality.

On an intellectual level, it is hard to see how neutrality as it has traditionally been understood could be reconciled with membership in a union committed to pursue a common foreign and security policy, possibly including some form of common defense. Fortunately, logic has never been allowed to stand in the

way of what is politically expedient.

Thus, even the EC Commission, a body more orthodox than most governments in its desire to safeguard the integrity of the Community, has concluded that the problems arising from Austrian neutrality would not present an insuperable obstacle to accepting the country as a member.

The conclusion is based on a realistic appraisal of the meaning of neutrality in Europe's changed circumstances. It is not, after all, an immutable dogma that must be obeyed or totally rejected. It is, rather, a flexible instrument of policy that each of the four countries has used in accordance with its own historical experiences and the geopolitical realities relevant to its own security.

During the Cold War it enlarged the freedom of action of the neutral countries by enabling them to maintain good relations with both power blocs. But today it tends to restrict their freedom of action.

One cannot, however, realistically expect the four countries to renounce neutrality. The term is charged with

powerful popular appeal. In Austria it stands for the country's distinct character as a nation separate from Germany. In Finland it is a code word for a policy of self-reliance independent of the East and the West. In Sweden it recalls 175 years of peace and security. For the Swiss, neutrality is an integral element of the national identity.

Symbols of such deep national significance cannot be wiped out by government decision; they may fade away in time. But neutrality is being reinterpreted in the four countries to fit new realities in Europe. It would no longer prevent the countries from joining in a common effort to deal with the security issues now on the EC agenda, such as the war in Yugoslavia. What remains of neutrality is its hard core — national defense.

Integration has not yet wholly invalidated Napoleon's dictum that every country conducts a foreign policy dictated by geography. Finland is a case in point. Whatever happens to the Soviet Union, Russia remains a large and potentially powerful nation

## Centrists In Search Of a Core

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Into a Democratic Party now totally dispirited by the performance of its senators in the Thomas hearings, into Democratic presidential primaries long scarred by race and interest-group politics and long dominated by old-style liberals and unappealing technocrats, come two men from America's heartland who could be credible and compelling leaders.

Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas and Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska are easy to like. They have brains and brains. Their handsomeness holds eyes on them. They are in their 40s with eyes fixed on America's bleak future for those now in their teens.

Both have spent much of their adult years in politics — with spotty accomplishments. Their ideas are similar: not more government but better government, and not just government but people taking greater responsibility for their own lives as well.

They are locked in mortal combat for what they hope is a silent majority of Democrats who share these centrist ideas. Both men are making the same long-shot bet that there are enough frustrated Democrats to beat traditional liberals like Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa.

They know that even if such a silent majority exists, it will not be big enough for both of them. To win the party nomination, only one of these two promising moderates can survive the winter.

But for all their yoked dreams and shared political hurdles, these two men are not very similar.

I followed them around New Hampshire last week, through breakfast with party faithful, high school gatherings, evening cocktail parties and private chats. Mr. Harkin had already come and gone from the state.

The Kerrey message is the man himself. A Vietnam War veteran who barely survived his heroism, a self-made millionaire and former governor, he is selling his conviction in himself as a leader. "I have the capacity to tell the truth, to govern, to inspire, to overcome pessimism," he told a group of potential supporters who seemed riveted by his intensity.

Mr. Kerrey presents himself as the anti-politician. He is running not just against Washington but against "politicians." He says that politicians often know what must be done (such as his plan for national health care) but lack the will to make hard choices. He rails against elected officials, "who are afraid to be unpopular."

Bob Kerrey wants voters to respect him; Bill Clinton wants their love. The three-term governor, who lasted defeat after his first term, is a natural politician who relishes campaigning.

He plays to the crowd like a young, intently bear, sometimes prancing away from the podium to fetch a glass of water, and people respond more warmly to him than to Mr. Kerrey. Mr. Clinton's need for approval is endearing, but it suggests that he can be pushed around.

Mr. Kerrey's aim is to show voters that he is tough. Mr. Clinton's is to show them that he is smart. He almost can't help himself, but he contains his knowledge.

Mr. Clinton, unlike Mr. Kerrey, is loaded with specific answers to specific problems. Asked about education, he pours out history and data and spells out programs for college loans and apprenticeships. His range of thoughtful knowledge about health, education and welfare is probably unrivaled by any politician save Senator Pat Moynihan of New York.

His command of detail and penchant for programmatic answers suggest a touch of Dukakisitis. But, unlike other technocrats, he always adds that there is "not a program for every problem, and so we must accept individual responsibility."

On foreign affairs, neither Mr. Clinton nor Mr. Kerrey can hold a candle to President George Bush and they know it. Both speak vaguely about cutting military spending. More than the Arkansas, the Nebraska is searching for a Bush weakness here and is experimenting with effective lines about standing up for democracy and freedom.

Mr. Clinton possesses prodigious knowledge of domestic issues, but has no single defining message. Mr. Kerrey's message is high on personal drama, and very low on substance. Both are short on organization and quality advisers.

If the national press bears down on them now, their campaigns might well collapse. Both have to hope for more primary-priming time to get ready for prime time.

— The New York Times.

## David Duke's Is a Fit Past to Probe

By Jason Berry

NEW ORLEANS — The ordeal of Clarence Thomas and Anita Hill has stoked hostility toward the news media. How deeply should reporters probe in assessing a person's character and past?

In the case of David Duke, they haven't gone far enough.

The 1970s Ku Klux Klan leader won election to the Louisiana Legislature in 1989 as a renegade Republican. The real story, largely ignored, was and is his career as a neo-Nazi apologist.

Mr. Duke is now in a tight gubernatorial race. An open primary comes this Saturday, with the election on Nov. 16. Mr. Duke's issue is welfare abuse, but he symbolizes something larger: white backlash.

In last year's Senate election he won 605,000 votes, or 44 percent, and raised \$2 million in losing to incumbent J. Bennett Johnston.

What do people really know about this man? Few newspapers have investigated his neo-Nazi ties. Television coverage is scattershot, competing with his paid spots.

A recent poll by a University of New Orleans political scientist, Susan Howell, revealed that Mr. Duke has a hidden vote from well-educated white people who often will not admit their support for him.

Here is a man who has received more news coverage than any state legislator in America — most of it superficial. Ironically, he casts him-

self as a victim of the news media. Consider what many reporters have ignored.

In 1982, Mr. Duke's group, the National Association for the Advancement of White People, called for the release of neo-Nazi siblings John and Ed Gerhardt, who were convicted in 1979 of trying to blow up a Columbus, Ohio, school attended by the daughter of a judge who had issued a desegregation order. Only one Louisiana station ran footage of the Gerhardts; most newspapers ignored the story.

In 1986, Evelyn Rich, who was writing a dissertation on the Klan, interviewed Mr. Duke and Joe Fields, an avowed neo-Nazi, at a conference in California of the Institute for Historical Review, which denies the existence of the Holocaust. The Louisiana Coalition Against Racism and Nazism has offered the tapes and transcripts of the Rich interviews to news organizations. The interviews have surfaced in two television reports, but key sectors of the media, led by The Times-Picayune in New Orleans, have ignored them thus far.

In the interview, Mr. Duke told Mr. Fields that Jews "deserve to go into the ashbin of history." He added: "I have to be Machiavellian, but I would suggest that you don't real-

ly talk much about National Socialism... publicly, too much. You need to leave your options open."

When asked by Mr. Fields why he would not admit to being a Nazi, Mr. Duke replied: "I'm trying to bring new people in, like a drummer. The difference is, they can call you a Nazi and make it stick... tough, really hard... It's going to hurt your ability to communicate with them. It's unfortunate it's like that... It might take decades to bring this government down."

Mr. Fields: "It doesn't take that many people though, to start something rolling. Hitler started with seven men..."

Mr. Duke: "Right! And don't you think it can happen right now if we put the right package together?"

For years, through his organization, David Duke sold "The Holy Book of Adolf Hitler" and advertised National Socialism as a "new religion." He now trumpets himself as a Christian and has a large following among evangelicals who rejoice in his opposition to abortion. This hot-air salesman's "pro-life" credentials are an insult to those who oppose abortion on religious grounds.

That he has come this far is a disgrace to American journalism.

The writer is author of "Amazing Grace," a memoir of civil rights politics. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1891: A Plea for Aid

ST. PETERSBURG — The peasants inhabiting the famine-stricken district of Samara have addressed a petition to the Czar imploring his help in their present miserable plight. "We are suffering from the famine, and the Government does nothing for us. Our only hope is in our dear father Czar. Do not let us die of starvation." Donations for the destitute in gifts of money and kind continue to pour in upon relief committees, the most notable being a munificent gift by the Czarina from her privy purse.

### 1916: Kaiser's Gift List

PARIS — The Kaiser, faithful to his custom of pre-war days, has just drawn up a list of Christmas presents. To President Wilson he will send a book, and an autograph letter, written in English, containing wishes for Christmas and the New Year. Autograph letters will also be sent to the King of Spain, the Queen of Holland,

the King of Sweden, the Emperor of Austria, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and Marshal von Hindenburg. The Pope will receive a theological treatise with an Imperial dedication.

### 1941: Impasse in Japan

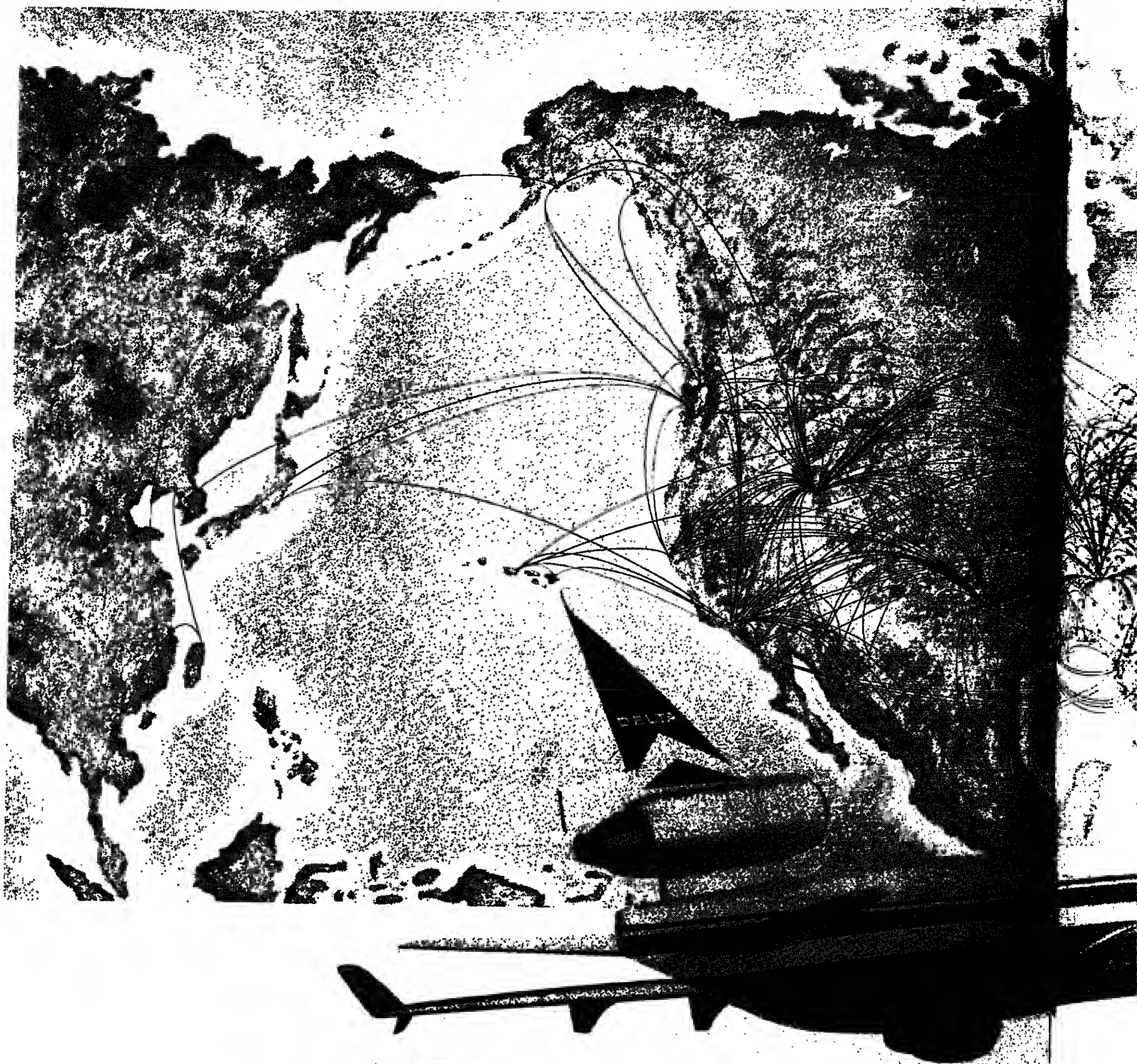
TOKYO — [From our New York edition:] Prince Fumimaro Koyama's third Japanese government collapsed last night [Oct. 16] in a grave impasse on national policy toward the United States and Russia, and senior statesmen were called into conference with Emperor Hirohito to recommend a new Premier. The Cabinet, meted a three-month-old and occupied with uneasiness over consequences for Japan from Germany's war with Russia, resigned en bloc. A communiqué said the government had resigned because no one could agree "on the way to pursue national policy." Observers understood by this that seven weeks of Japanese-American negotiations in Washington had taken a decisive turn unpleasant for Japan.







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From left, Delta Flight Attendant Bonita Caringola, First Officer Timothy Therrell, Captain Larry Bacon and Flight Attendant Stephanie Allen.

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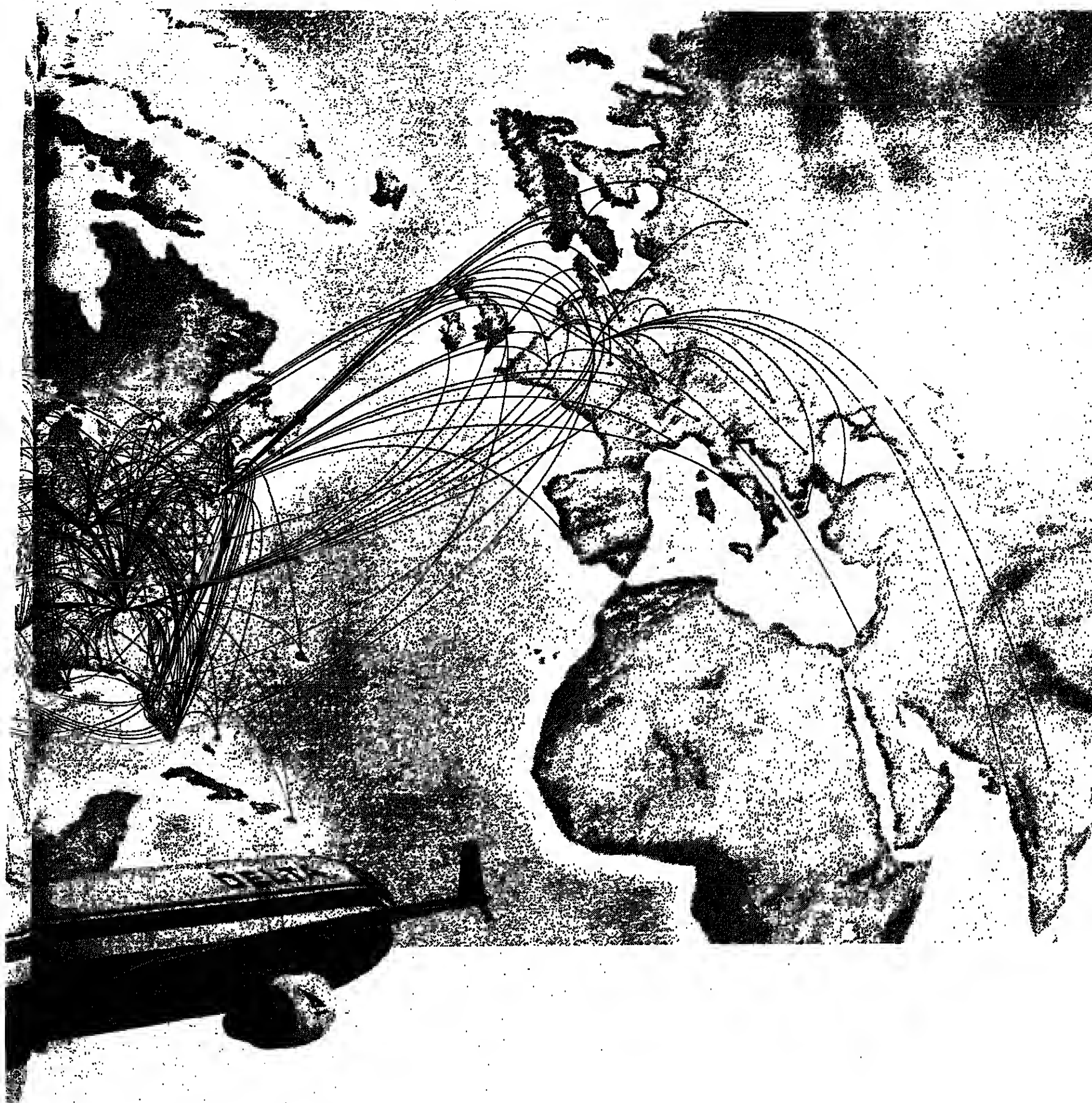
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## ADVERTISING SECTION

## Reforms Should Boost Egyptian Banks

Egyptian banks are weathering a difficult year as the country undergoes a series of radical financial reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy. Strong central-bank support and the prospect of a freely convertible currency should, however, lead to a substantial improvement in performance in 1992.

Plans to bring Egypt's banking sector into line with current international banking norms, including capital adequacy ratios, will be submitted to the People's Assembly this autumn. As outlined by Prime Minister Atef Sidqi last August, these include legislation that would allow the Central Bank to order banks to raise new capital, set capital-adequacy requirements and minimum levels of authorized capital as well as to intervene in the appointment of senior managers and directors. In return, the Central Bank will guarantee that no financial institution in the country will be allowed to fail.

These latest proposals follow an extensive series of measures introduced earlier this year that have removed controls on interest rates, liberalized the exchange-rate system and led to the imposition of strict credit controls on

bank lending, in line with recommendations made by the International Monetary Fund. As a result of these reforms, bankers in Cairo say that profitability at many of the country's 38 commercial banks may be adversely affected, although most welcome the changes as part of the much-needed liberalization program.

Commenting on the interest-rate reforms last

"This will take until the end of the year, when the old loans expire."

Hazem el-Behlawi, chairman of the Export Development Bank of Egypt, said earlier this year that "the cost of funding has increased, and the banks are going to have to carry some of these costs on their balance sheets."

Since then, the sector has also been adversely affected by the worldwide

interest-free basis to provide it with sufficient liquidity.

Fortunately, most Egyptian banks reported a good year in 1990. Balances also improved during the first quarter of this year as a result of the influx of capital from Gulf investors during the January and February conflict. The large state-owned institutions are also benefiting from government funding aimed at helping them to meet the new capital-adequacy-ratio requirement, currently set at 8 percent.

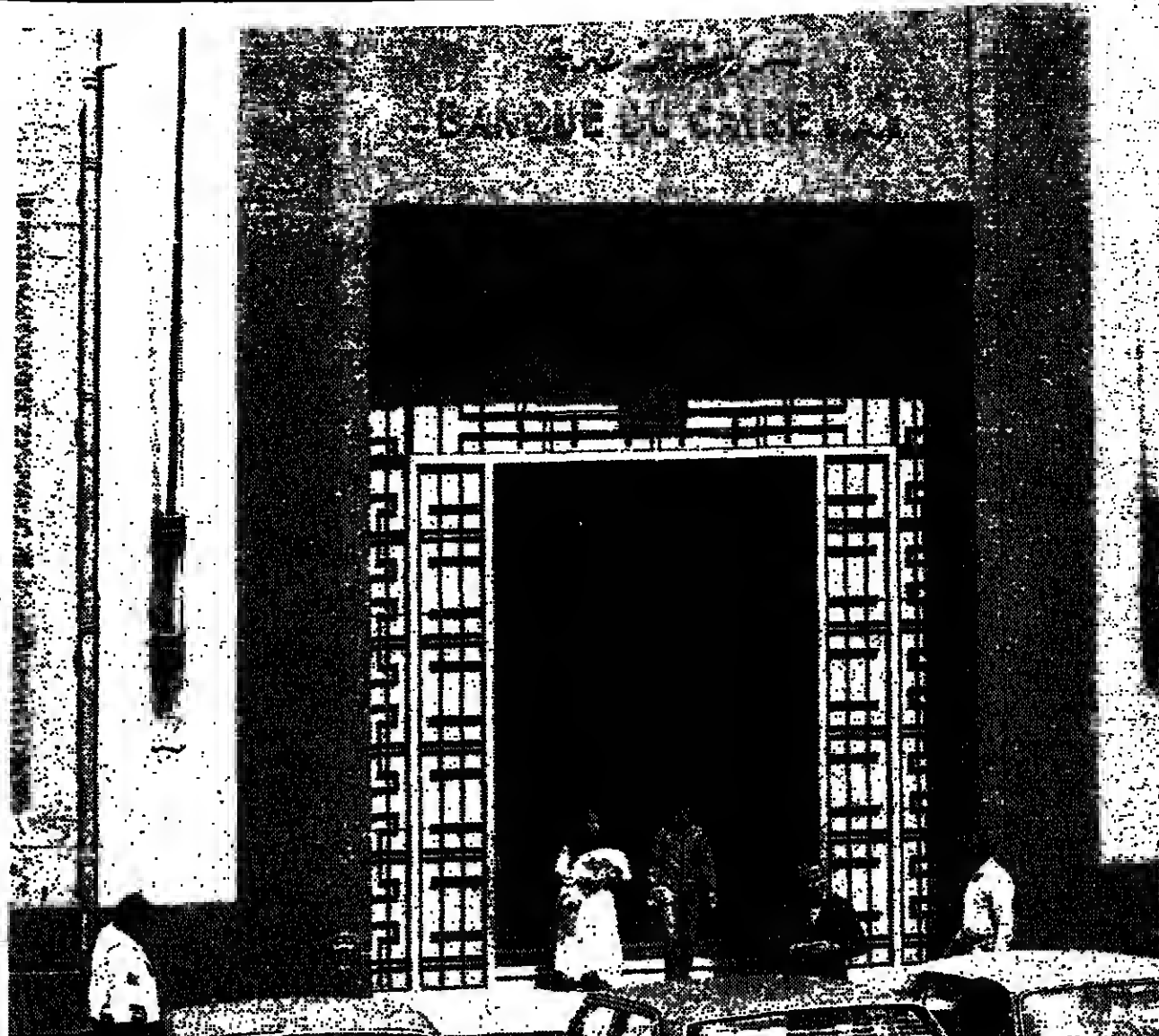
As a result, the capital of the National Bank of Egypt — the country's largest state-owned bank — has now been raised to 1 billion Egyptian pounds (\$303 million), with a similar amount set aside for provisions, according to NEE Vice Chairman Mahmoud Abdel-Aziz. In the year ending in June 1990, the bank posted assets of 23.2 billion Egyptian pounds.

P.A.S.

## Capital from Gulf investors helped improve balances early this year

April, Mildred Francis, assistant general manager of the Cairo-based Commercial International Bank, noted that loan contracts agreed on before the regulations were implemented would have to be honored at the lower rates then prevailing, while deposit rates had risen. The resulting squeeze on funds, she added, will mean some losses:

closure of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which owned a 49-percent stake in a local joint venture, Bank of Credit and Commerce (Misr-BCCM). Although the government has promised to rescue the bank, other financial institutions in Egypt are asked to provide 0.5 percent of their deposits to BCCM on an



Egyptian banks face extensive reforms designed to bring the sector into line with international banking norms.

## In Kuwait, Funding the Reconstruction

Once considered among the Arab world's leading financial institutions, Kuwaiti banks are still assessing the losses suffered as a result of the Iraqi occupation of the country and the Gulf war.

Thanks to its overseas assets, the National Bank of Kuwait, the largest of the six commercial banks, has performed well and is expected to play a key role in the government's plans to borrow substantial sums abroad in the next year.

In view of the slow pace of reconstruction, the process of evaluating the damage to their domestic assets is proving difficult for Kuwaiti banks. Unable to provide financial data for 1990, most now hope to be able to produce two-year

balance sheets by the end of this year. In contrast, the National Bank of Kuwait, the only Kuwait-based bank able to operate during the invasion, published 1990 figures on its activities outside the sheikhdom, showing assets of \$5.6 billion, about half

the preinvasion level. That was sufficient to place NBK among the top 10 Arab financial institutions, ranked by assets.

Figures produced last September by Capital Intelligence, a bank-rating agency based in Nicosia,

are also highly favorable for NBK, which received a provisional long-term rating of AA+. Of the remaining five commercial banks, the Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East

scored an A+, followed by Burgan Bank and Gulf Bank (both A), and AlAhli Bank and the Commercial Bank of Kuwait (both BBB). The Kuwait International Investment Company received a BB+ rating, ahead of the other two leading investment houses — the Kuwait Investment Company and the Kuwait

Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Company, both of which were ranked BBB+.

Commenting on the results, Capital Intelligence said: "The substantial fi-

## Kuwait needs \$24 billion in loans

nancial and unequivocally strong verbal support provided by the Central Bank of Kuwait prior to and during [the Gulf crisis] and now in the post-Gulf-crisis period is the key element

helping to restore international confidence in Kuwait's financial institutions."

Earlier in September, the Central Bank announced plans to buy out the problem debts held by the commercial banks, which are estimated to total about \$17.5 billion. Press reports in Kuwait indicated a special agency might be set up for this purpose, with the banks paid in a combination of cash and bonds. Such a move, which has been approved in principle by the Kuwaiti cabinet, would allow the banks to make a realistic valuation of their positions and accelerate the necessary process of bank mergers.

NBK, along with U.S.

institutions, is expected to play a leading role in the government's plans to borrow up to \$24 billion over the next few years to finance the cost of reconstruction. Syndication of a massive "jumbo" loan of \$5 billion for the Kuwait Investment Authority, on behalf of the government, was being arranged this October by a number of banks headed by J.P. Morgan of the United States. The resumption of significant oil exports in 1992 could also pave the way for further borrowing, especially if the government succeeds in its efforts to obtain finer loan prices than most international banks had been willing to offer in the aftermath of the war.

P.A.S.

## Bahrain Offshore-Banking Sector Faces a Major Shakeout

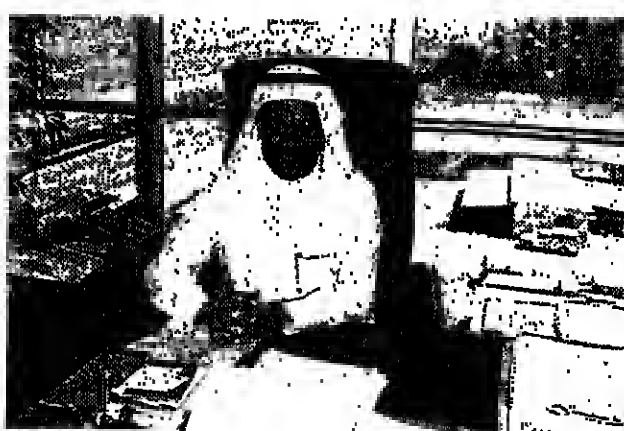
The combined assets of Bahrain's 51 offshore banking units sank to \$31.5 billion at the end of March, down from just under \$60 billion at the end of 1990. The decrease in assets is even more marked when measured against the figure for March 1990, before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. At that time, Bahrain's offshore-banking sector, although below its peak, still registered a healthy \$73.3 billion in assets.

The Gulf war put an end to what optimism remained in the second half of last year. Today, the offshore-banking sector is facing a shakeout that will almost certainly mean a consolidation or merger of units, especially those that had large Kuwaiti shareholdings. One of these units, Bahrain Arab International Bank, has yet to announce its results for 1990, while Kuwait Asia Bank is still awaiting approval for a new business plan drawn up to cope with the aftermath of the crisis.

The Bahrain Middle East Bank hopes that plans by the Burgan Bank of Kuwait to take a majority shareholding will help improve its capital structure. ALUBAF Arab In-

ternational Bank, on the other hand, is well-advanced on plans to raise \$40 million in new capital from its shareholders, which include AlAhli Bank of Kuwait as well as members of the UBAF banking group.

In contrast, ABC recorded a pretax profit of \$57 million for the first half of 1991, only marginally less than the \$58-million profit recorded at the end of June 1990. Its assets also weathered the storm well, falling only slightly,



Abdulla H. Saif, governor of the Bahrain Monetary Agency. In the aftermath of the Gulf crisis, many institutions are drawing up new business plans.

from \$22.5 billion at the end of the first half of 1990 to \$19.6 billion at the end of June 1991. Even at this lower level, it is still the second-largest Arab bank in terms of assets, just behind Saudi Arabia's National Commercial Bank.

The Gulf International Bank (GIB), which is owned by six Gulf states and Iraq, recorded profits of \$20.2 million after tax and provisions. GIB's assets, on the other hand, shrank still further at the end of June

1991, to \$5.9 billion; this was a 10-percent decrease from the end of December 1990. In June 1990, before the massive capital flight caused by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, GIB's assets amounted to \$9.9 billion.

Thanks to the participation of the Kuwait-registered Gulf Investment Corporation (GIC) — owned by Saudi Arabia and five other Gulf states — GIB has restored its shareholders' equity to \$420 million, which amounts to about 7.5 per-

cent of total assets. Last March, GIC provided GIB with \$450 million by taking up in full a new share issue, making it the bank's largest single shareholder.

Having closed its offices in Tokyo and Frankfurt during the crisis, GIB is now in a position to seek out business closer to home, says General Manager Ghazi Abdul Jawad. In October, it was helping to underwrite a \$300-million syndicated credit for the government of Oman.

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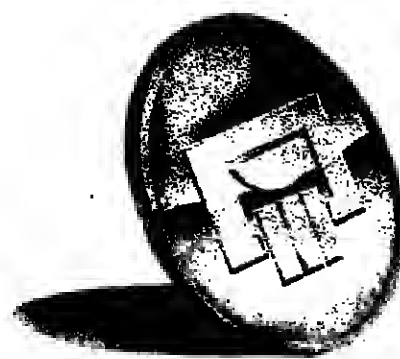
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Capital	150	150	150	165	165	165
Reserves	94	95	83	85	86	88
Total balance sheet	2247	2027	2090	2076	2247	2482
Liabilities under credit, guarantees and acceptances	505	394	389	380	353	410

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ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

# Arab Banking and Finance

## The Task at Hand: Regaining International Confidence

As business takes time to revive and Gulf governments turn to larger banks in financial centers to fund their borrowing requirements, only a handful of Arab institutions will remain active on the international scene. Others will turn increasingly to their domestic markets or merge with erstwhile rivals to beef up their balance sheets.

While most Arab banks steered clear of BCCI, Abu Dhabi's role as its majority shareholder has unjustly tarnished the international standing of Arab finance and dealt a heavy blow to Arab banks. "We cannot ignore the impact of the scandal,"

### The large Arab banks are gaining strength abroad

Abdulla Saudi, the president and chief executive officer of the Arab Banking Corporation (ABC), told Reuters recently. "It is damaging the reputation of Arab banking and its effect on Arab banks is not less than the Gulf war."

Mustapha Serageldin, chairman of the Arab Bankers Association in London, says that "there is no question that [Arab] governments will take a closer look at their own banks in the wake of BCCI," which he says may result in several mergers.

Mr. Serageldin stresses, however, that all Arab banks are subject to central-bank supervision by their authorities. "Their management is local — unlike BCCI, where the management was not Arab," he says.

While one may question the quality of Arab supervision, he adds, "You only have to look at the problem of the savings-and-loan associations in the United States to see the havoc that exists elsewhere."

Looking ahead, Mr. Serageldin feels that the worst is over. The underlying strength of Arab banking, he maintains, "exists in the very strong ties between governments [in the region] and the private sector. The system depends on the mer-

Although Arab banks and financial institutions have weathered the austerity of the late 1980s and the Gulf war earlier this year, they are now facing a loss of international confidence caused by the closure of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International and by the need to reassess their banking strategies to take account of new conditions in the region and throughout the world.

chants, and central banks strongly supported their institutions during the downturn in the 1980s. In the West, you have a totally different situation, where the political and economic sectors are separate."

Confirmation of his view came last September, with the news that the Central Bank of Kuwait would purchase the questionable loans held by the country's commercial banks attempting to recover from the Iraqi occupation and the Gulf war. Having already pumped billions into the financial sector after the invasion, the government of Kuwait could now face a bill of up to \$17.5 billion to clear the debt problem, bankers in the country report.

Strong support also has been provided in the past 14 months by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) and other Gulf central banks, which placed huge deposits with their commercial institutions during the crisis to cover the drain caused by a heavy flight of capital abroad. Bankers in London point out that as a result of this support and of the downturn in local lending, the capital adequacy ratios of most Arab institutions meet the strict guidelines set by the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements — in contrast to the situation prevailing in many other financial centers.

While many institutions in the Gulf are reducing their international exposure to concentrate on their domestic markets, the largest and best-managed Arab banks are confidently strengthening their activities abroad after the Gulf crisis. One of the most successful is ABC, which reported

last September that its London-based subsidiary, ABC International, had built a balance sheet of almost \$2 billion. The subsidiary was opened last April as part of ABC's policy of diversifying into other markets, especially in Europe, the Americas and Asia.

Although the Bahrain-based parent company suffered losses as a result of the austerity in the Gulf in



Abdulla Saudi, president and CEO of the Arab Banking Corporation.

the late 1980s and the Gulf crisis, international bankers have been impressed by its ability to retain its position as the Arab world's largest bank in terms of 1990 published assets, which at the end of December amounted to \$20.5 billion. A successful share flotation last year has also helped to create a cosmopolitan shareholding base, which now includes international investors as well as private Saudi and Gulf interests, and the governments of Abu Dhabi, Libya and Kuwait.

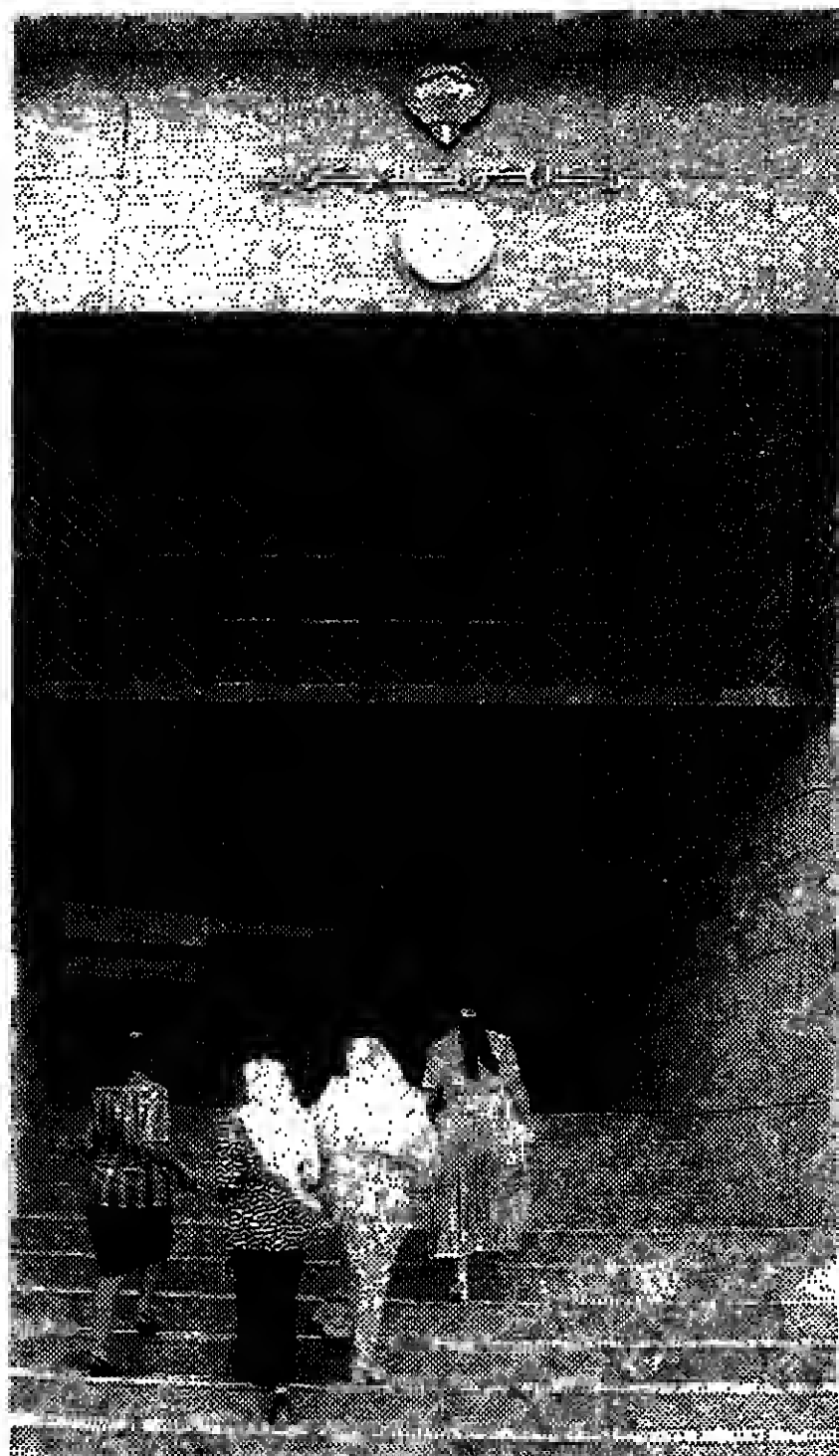
According to Arab bankers, the National Bank of Kuwait (NBK) is also in line to retain its high international profile, given its strong management and range of activities. Despite the Gulf crisis and the worldwide freeze on Kuwaiti assets after the invasion, NBK emerged with an overseas-assets base sufficiently large to enable it to play a leading role in the country's reconstruction.

The Gulf Investment Corporation (GIC) will also stand out among its fellow institutions, bankers say, because of its large capital base. Its authorized capital is \$2.1 billion, of which \$540 million has been paid up, according to the London weekly, Middle East Economic Digest. Shareholders' equity, however, amounted to \$744 billion at the end of 1990, while assets totaled \$1.4 billion. Owned by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, GIC recently moved its headquarters back to Kuwait after temporarily operating out of Bahrain. GIC is now expected to play a key role in providing funds for development and reconstruction programs in the Gulf.

Mr. Serageldin says that Saudi Arabian institutions will also remain strong, given the importance of their domestic market, which proved to be relatively immune to the effects of the Gulf crisis. The kingdom's large joint-venture banks, he says, will also continue their tradition of doing extensive business overseas; these banks include Saudi American Bank, Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Fransi, Saudi British Bank and Saudi Hollandi Bank — all of which have large minority stakes held by important international institutions.

Elsewhere, however, the picture is not so bright. "Some of the banks in the Gulf will pull back from international exposure and concentrate on domestic lending because of the loss of confidence and the withdrawal of interbank lending by international banks," Mr. Serageldin says.

Pamela Ann Smith



The Central Bank of Kuwait, which pumped billions into the financial sector after the Iraqi invasion, will purchase questionable loans held by the country's commercial banks.

## Gulf Banks Working Toward Recovery

While Kuwait and Bahrain seek to limit the damage to their financial systems caused by the Gulf crisis, Saudi Arabian institutions have emerged with good returns thanks to their high liquidity and overseas holdings.

The Bank of Credit and Commerce International scandal is still causing uncertainty in the United Arab Emirates and in Arab financial circles in general. Bankers are keeping their heads down, hoping that a recovery in oil prices and in government-spending plans next year will provide better grounds for optimism.

Figures produced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) show that the kingdom's financial sector is marked by high liquidity and large overseas holdings. Monetary deposits, including time and savings deposits, in the commercial banks totaled \$28.5 billion at the end of June 1990, while foreign assets due from banks abroad reached \$28.7 billion. As a consequence, Saudi banks were well-cushioned when the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait sent shock waves throughout the regional banking system.

By the end of 1990, most of the commercial banks were reporting good results despite the heavy flight of capital abroad during the crisis. Riyadh Bank recorded a 7.3-percent rise in net profits, to \$72.9 million, while assets rose 4.6 percent, to \$11.8 billion, according to figures published by the Nicosia-based weekly, Middle East Economic Survey (MEES). This enabled Riyadh Bank to maintain its number-two position in the list of Saudi banks ranked by assets, just behind the privately owned National Commercial Bank, which has yet to publish its figures for 1990. In third place, Saudi American Bank (Samba), a joint venture involving Citibank, reported an even more impressive performance, with profits up by 24.8 percent to total \$140.4 million. Total assets increased by 12.5 percent, to just under \$8 billion. Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Fransi also turned in good results; profits rose by 26.2 percent, to \$34.7 million, although assets were up only slightly, to just over \$5 billion.

Within the kingdom, the Arab National Bank, a joint venture of the Amman-based Arab Bank and Saudi interests, also scored high on this count, reporting a healthy 2.2-percent return on assets, according to MEES. In terms of return on equity, Saudi British Bank, with a figure of 24.7 percent, and Samba, with 24 percent, managed to outpace most of their fellow institutions in the country by a wide margin.

While Saudi banks have been able to benefit from the country's growing importance as a world oil exporter and from the broadened base of business activity within the king-

dom, the same cannot be said for the smaller states elsewhere in the Gulf. Financial institutions in Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE are affected adversely both by their smaller local markets and by heavy competition within their relative sectors.

The National Bank of Bahrain is helping to raise a \$30-million loan for the Bahrain-based Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard (Asry) as part of its \$55-million expansion plan. In Qatar, hopes are rising that the government will shed its extreme reluctance to borrow and turn to both local and international markets to finance the development of its huge North Field natural-gas re-

board as a result of the expansion of its retail services; it registered a 33-percent increase in profits, to \$40.6 million, and an increase of almost 17 percent in assets, to \$2.1 billion. The National Bank of Dubai, which is the fifth-largest Gulf bank in terms of assets (\$6.5 billion), also registered a slight improvement in profits last year: \$127 million, compared with \$119 million in 1989.

Abu Dhabi is also taking steps to resolve the consequences of the BCCI affair. Last August, BCCI's local subsidiary, the Bank of Credit and Commerce (Emirates-BCC), changed its name to Union National Bank. It is honoring all commit-



serves. Qatar National Bank (QNB), which dominates the local market, reported a 5-percent rise in profits at the end of 1990, to \$60 million, while assets increased almost 7 percent, to \$3.2 billion. A 13-percent increase in customer deposits also helped the bank overcome a marked decline in interbank lending, which fell from \$2 billion at the end of 1989 to \$1.6 billion in 1990.

In the UAE, the National Bank of Abu Dhabi (NBAD) achieved a respectable 12.3-percent increase in assets, to \$6.4 billion; profits in 1990, however, fell 15.8 percent, to \$24.6 million. Despite a 10.7-percent increase in customer deposits, the Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB) recorded a 24.6-percent fall in profits, to \$21 million; assets, at \$2.6 billion, were down by 2.8 percent. The Emirates Bank International, on the other hand, gained across the

ments and embarking on an expansion plan. There continues to be speculation that the government will allow offshore banking units to be set up in the country; a study on the subject was commissioned by the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank last May, but few details have been announced since then.

Oman is also taking further steps to regulate and improve its financial sector. Recent moves will allow the Central Bank to withdraw the licenses or suspend the activities of banks under its jurisdiction. In addition, the Central Bank is now empowered to step in directly to manage, liquidate or reorganize a troubled bank. As a result, Oman's standing in international banking circles is rising considerably, as is evidenced by the government's recent success in raising a \$300-million syndicated loan.

P.A.S.

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البصر

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BANKING  
ARAB WORLD  
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ENTS

(In U.S. Millions)

Year	Assets	Liabilities	Capital
1989	1755	1412	343
1990	2558	2054	504
1991	165	162	3
1992	65	60	5
1993	276	2247	242
1994	340	353	13

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## MARKET DIARY

## Rally Pushes Dow To a Record High

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Stock prices rallied for a third day in a row in heavy trading Wednesday, catapulting the Dow industrials to a record as buying interest overcame an early bout of profit taking.

## N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has surged 95.04 points in the four previous sessions including 21.92 points Tuesday, climbed 20.35 to 3,061.72. The previous record, of 3,055.23, was set on Aug. 28.

The Dow transportation average also soared to a new high, jumping 32.88 points to 1,286.06, on the strength of a resurging airline sector. Among the broad-based gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.15 to 216.05, while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 1.79 to 392.80. Advances outweighed declines by a 5-to-3 margin.

Final adjusted volume amounted to 225.4 million shares, up from the 213.9 million traded Tuesday and the heaviest since Sept. 20, when volume was boosted by the quarter-end expiration of futures and options contracts.

## Wary Investors Drive Dollar Slightly Lower

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
NEW YORK — The dollar edged lower Wednesday, giving in to pressure from investors who foresee a U.S. rate cut while the currency market was wary of economic data to be released on Thursday.

## Foreign Exchange

The dollar fell to 1.707 Deutsche marks from 1.7134, and it dropped to 130.100 yen from 130.125. On Thursday, the government is to report on consumer prices and industrial production, both for September. Merchandise-trade figures for July also are scheduled.

Traders are expected to key in on consumer prices. "If inflation is tame, the market will anticipate a Fed easing," said Robert Hatcher, a Barclays Bank PLC dealer.

Michael Faust, an analyst at MMS International, said that if the consumer-price figures indicated the Fed had room to push down interest rates without threatening to spur inflation in coming months, the dollar could fall to 1.65 DM.

Economists forecast the consumer-price index would show a modest 0.2 percent rise for September, which would mean a year-on-year inflation rate of 3.2 percent, down from 3.8 percent in August. "Another Fed easing wouldn't be a major surprise," said John Elliott at Bank of America, noting that the U.S. economy had benefited little from previous rate cuts.

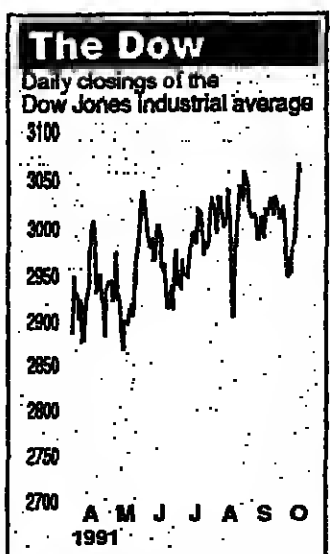
Stocks ended sharply higher on the American Stock Exchange, while key U.S. government securities stayed at lower levels.

Ron Roan, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates in Albany, New York, said the market rallied on a combination of "good institutional interest, program trading, foreign buying and short covering."

Bucking the trend were shares in International Business Machine Corp., which tumbled \$2.37 to \$101.87 in heavy volume of 2 million shares on the New York Stock Exchange. IBM stock had jumped \$3 on Tuesday after the computer maker announced cost-cutting measures in the wake of an 85 percent drop in earnings.

"Some people had second thoughts about how strong IBM will be in the fourth quarter and next year," said David Wu, an analyst at S. G. Warburg & Co.

Citigroup beat the Big Board averages, dropping 1 to 114 on continued weakness after reporting a third-quarter loss of \$885 million and suspending its dividend on Tuesday.



## NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10

## AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10
IBM	101.87	101.50	101.87	+0.10

## NYSE Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,121	112	11	1,244
1,121	112	11	1,244
1,121	112	11	1,244
1,121	112	11	1,244
1,121	112	11	1,244

## Amex Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
241	37	2	280
241	37	2	280
241	37	2	280
241	37	2	280
241	37	2	280

## NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,244	112	11	1,367
1,244	112	11	1,367
1,244	112	11	1,367
1,244	112	11	1,367
1,244	112	11	1,367

## Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2998.50	3061.72	3055.23	3061.72	+20.35
2998.50	3061.72	3055.23	3061.72	+20.35
2998.50	3061.72	3055.23	3061.72	+20.35
2998.50	3061.72	3055.23	3061.72	+20.35
2998.50	3061.72	3055.23	3061.72	+20.35

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
441.29	441.29	441.29	+2.28
441.29	441.29	441.29	+2.28
441.29	441.29	441.29	+2.28
441.29	441.29	441.29	+2.28
441.29	441.29	441.29	+2.28

## NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15

## NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
3061.72	3061.72	3061.72	+20.35
3061.72	3061.72	3061.72	+20.35
3061.72	3061.72	3061.72	+20.35
3061.72	3061.72	3061.72	+20.35
3061.72	3061.72	3061.72	+20.35

## AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
280.00	280.00	280.00	+0.00
280.00	280.00	280.00	+0.00
280.00	280.00	280.00	+0.00
280.00	280.00	280.00	+0.00
280.00	280.00	280.00	+0.00

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
97.34	97.34	97.34	97.34	+0.00
97.34	97.34	97.34	97.34	+0.00
97.34	97.34	97.34	97.34	+0.00
97.34	97.34	97.34	97.34	+0.00
97.34	97.34	97.34	97.34	+0.00

## Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
225.4	280.0	1,367.0
225.4	280.0	1,367.0
225.4	280.0	1,367.0
225.4	280.0	1,367.0
225.4	280.0	1,367.0

## N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Buy	Sell	Short
1,121	112	11
1,121	112	11
1,121	112	11
1,121	112	11
1,121	112	11

## S&amp;P 100 Index Options

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121	+0.00
1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121	+0.00
1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121	+0.00
1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121	+0.00
1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121	+0.00

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Class	High	Low	Prev. Close	Chg.
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

## Food

Class	High	Low	Prev. Close	Chg.
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

## Stock Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54

## Dividends

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Alcoa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alcoa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alcoa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alcoa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alcoa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

## Financial

High	Low	Prev. Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

## U.S. FUTURES

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

## Grains

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

## Metals

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

## Livestock

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

## Financial

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
30-day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

## Stock Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15
216.05	216.05	216.05	+1.15

## Commodity Indexes

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54

## Market Guide

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54
Aluminum	1.54	1.54

## U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

	High	Low	Close	Change
<b>LONG GILT (LIFFE)</b>				
130,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Dec	95.86	94.79	94.23	- 0.64
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	94.26	- 0.03
Est. volume: 25,724. Open interest: 52,196				







[illegible]

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Asia-Pacific national broadcasters acknowledged on Wednesday they faced competition from direct satellite television to their countries but were divided on a response.

Officials of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union said at the end of a meeting that its 76 members had no concerted plan for meeting the challenge of satellite broadcasts like those of America's Cable News Network, British Broadcasting Corp.'s newly launched Asia television service and Hong Kong-based Star-TV.

"The situation at this stage is a little bit mixed," said the group's secretary-general, Hugh Leonard. "There may be cooperation in some countries, but not in others."

[illegible][illegible]







## SPORTS

## 2 Tales About the Big Ones That Didn't Get Away

### The Bounty of Salmon Fishing in Russia

By Bill Hunter  
New York Times Service

My fishing guide, Sergei, smiled broadly as he watched me release another Atlantic salmon. It was the sixth one I had landed in 45 minutes. I was fishing just below the mouth of the Russia's Pouna River, where it emptied into the larger Pouna River. There were salmon leaping and rolling all around me. It was an incredible scene! I could cast in any one of three directions and hook a bright, silvery Atlantic salmon fresh from the Arctic's Barents Sea.

Looking upriver, into the lowering sun, I could take in a sweep of 500 yards (about 455 meters) of water and see dozens of flashes against the flat, dark surface. The low angle of the sun's rays were lighting up each leap of a moving salmon like a flashlight going off. This was the largest concentration of Atlantic salmon I had ever seen in 20-plus years of chasing this beautiful fish.

For years, there had been rumors about great numbers of Atlantic salmon in Soviet rivers, but since these rivers lay in a vast, sensitive military zone bordering Finland, on the Kola Peninsula in the northwest corner of the Russian Federation, no one was ever able to verify them.

In 1990, a small group from G. Loomis Outdoor Adventures, of Woodland, Washington, gained access to the easternmost tip of the Kola Peninsula, and a whole new chapter in Atlantic salmon fishing was about to be written.

As part of this group, I spent three weeks in the late summer of 1990 fishing a variety of Kola rivers including the Pouna, Varzuga, Pouna, Nizma, and Umba to name a few. All held wild Atlantic salmon stocks, but the Pouna had the potential to be the dream river we all were seeking.

Sitting above the Arctic Circle, accessible only by air, the Pouna River is the largest watershed on the Kola, winding its way through more than 250 miles (402 kilometers) of tundra and spruce forest

to empty into the cold Barents Sea. Several feeder rivers boost the Pouna's flow, and the only human inhabitants along the waterway are a small group of reindeer herders. There is no industrial, logging, mining or urban impact on the river.

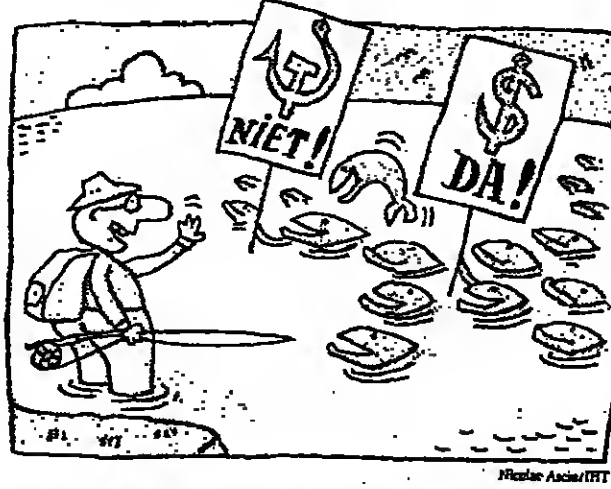
The wooded banks paint a broad green swath across the tundra desert, creating an oasis that attracts moose, reindeer, capercaillie, mink, eagles, fish hawks, and the occasional brown bear. You can roam the vast wilderness for days and never sight another human. The river holds a variety of fish, including pike, grayling and brown trout, both native and sea run.

In December 1990, G. Loomis Co. secured a long-term contract allowing western sportsmen to fish the lower 40 miles of the river each summer. The agreement stipulated we practice a catch-and-release fishery and that barbless hooks only be used. This attitude was in keeping with the fly fishing ethic we Americans espoused and also assured the Russians their resource would not be plundered.

In June 1991, a modest number of anglers willing to pay about \$7,000 a week to try the Pouna's promise but as yet unproven fishery became the first guests in the plush, newly constructed tent salmon camp there. I knew we would have good fishing, but never dreamed it would be as spectacular as this was.

From June 15 to July 20, the weekly average was slightly better than 62 salmon per angler, an incredible number. Some anglers had weeks of 100 or more fish landed and released, and one ambitious young man from Vermont managed to land and release 25 salmon in a single day. Nowhere, to my knowledge, has there ever been such a prolific Atlantic salmon fishery.

To gain a better perspective on the richness of the Pouna fishery, one only needs to compare it with the other Atlantic salmon rivers of the world. The great rivers of eastern Canada for instance



From June 15 to July 20, the weekly average was slightly better than 62 salmon per angler, an incredible number.

normally yield 3-4 salmon per week, per angler, while Icelandic rivers average 6-8 salmon per week, per angler.

Of course, one of this comes cheaply. The cost for one week of fishing during next year's June 6-Sept. 25 season on the Pouna is \$6,200, plus \$1,400 airfare from the United States. But salmon fishing trips are expensive: a week angling for Norwegian salmon runs around \$12,000. In this context, the Pouna is something of a bargain: it's cheaper than Norway and Iceland, and has a much larger resource. Having said all this, if you are interested in fishing the Pouna, you'll probably have to wait because next summer's weeks are 30 percent full. (More information is available from Frontier Adventures of Westford, Pennsylvania, the largest U.S. hunting and fishing travel outfit.)

The Pouna's salmon come up the river in small waves of 10-20 fish, settling into resting spots along the rocky banks. They are not skittish; rather, they appear quite confident in their suits of brilliant silver with dark black-olive backs. Their

mirror sides change color from shades of lavender to peach as they leap and roll, twisting in the Arctic sun. This showiness makes them a natural for the dry fly fisherman, and as many as 40 percent of the fish were taken on floating flies, which they attack aggressively and repeatedly until hooked.

Once hooked, they react with the strong runs, and spectacular leaps that their specie are noted for. It is estimated that only 50 percent of the fish hooked were actually landed.

The average Pouna River salmon weighed approximately 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms), with the largest fish weighing 24 pounds. A few 30-pounders managed to escape at the net.

Few anglers ever have the opportunity to walk the banks of a river so blessed as the Pouna, where days are filled with quiet broken only by the sound of rushing water and the playful splash of yet another homeward bound salmon. For myself and several others who have wished to just once experience a river "the way it used to be," the dream came true on the banks of the Pouna.

## Along the Orinoco River in South America, a Fish That Is Not for the Faint of Heart

The Associated Press

PUERTO CARREÑO, Colombia — In the Orinoco River that runs between Colombia and Venezuela thrives one of the world's most savage and primitive fish, a scary looking thing that has two fangs up to five inches (13 centimeters) long. It is called the payara.

Weighing up to 40 pounds (18 kilograms), it is a fierce fighter, making repeated leaps high out of the raging currents. And once in the boat, the creature sends tough natives scurrying to avoid those unforgettable fangs and a row of other two inch-long, razor sharp teeth.

Each year private planes arrive with Americans at a fishing camp near Puerto Carreño where the fishermen pay \$4,000

a week to fish for payara, peacock bass and monster-size piranha.

There are also valentines, a kind of catfish that grows up to 500 pounds. Bring hooks the size of coat hangers and nylon sink rope for these.

If you don't want to spend \$4,000, plus air fare, you can get in on one of the world's greatest fishing thrills at budget prices. The Puerto Carreño end of the trip cost my 12-year-old son, David, and I a total of about \$200.

But a trip to the Orinoco is not for the weak at heart or those whose idea of roughing it is putting up a tent in a national park.

As my son and I strolled down the town's only paved street we found a group of men gathered in front of a

general store. They were talking casually about a guano, a snake that grows up to 40 feet (12 meters) long and is related to the anaconda. One had snatched a 4-year-old Indian child from waist-deep water upriver while the girl's mother washed clothes a few feet away.

Occasionally there are other unhappy tales of encounters with piranha and cayman, a relative of the crocodile. Shining a light along the banks of an Orinoco tributary, we found hundreds of cayman gliding away by the sets of unmovable red eyes glaring into the night.

We had come to the Orinoco in September when fishing is poor. We wanted to return during the peak time, the dry season from December through March. Our boatman, who doubled as our

guide, told us some sports fishermen who arrive in September go for two weeks without catching a single payara. My son caught four, including one weighing 20 pounds. I had to hold onto his shirt as he fought it against a raging current.

February is said to be the best fishing month. The river is low, concentrating the payara and peacock bass in the deepest spots. March fishing is just as good, but the heat grows intolerable.

The guides know their fishing, and they know the river. But life jackets are unheard of, so bring them along.

Connections to Puerto Carreño can be made from Bogotá, the Colombian capital, which is served by the Colombian airline Avianca and other major carriers. Round trip air fare from Bogotá to

Puerto Carreño aboard a Fokker jet is \$150. The jetliner service is the end of the line for luxury and the beginning of low cost, high adventure.

Hotels in Puerto Carreño cost \$8 a day per person. The accommodations are spartan — all cement structures, cold water showers and fans that do little more than dry the sweat.

Restaurants offer fish, chicken and steak for about \$2.50 per meal. But for fishermen rising at the crack of dawn, breakfast is available only at a shack along the port, where a woman prepares eggs, bread and coffee.

Then, you are off to search for the day's adventure, and an encounter with the payara.

## SIDELINES

### South Africa Unsure on Barcelona

SYDNEY (Reuters) — South African sports bodies that are still racially divided might be barred from taking part in next year's Barcelona Olympics even if the republic participates, the country's Olympics chief, Sam Ramsamy, said Wednesday.

South Africa's Olympic committee will decide early next month if the country is ready to compete in Barcelona, Ramsamy told a news conference here, where he is attending the congress of the General Association of International Sports Federations.

Asked if sports associations might be admitted on an individual basis, Ramsamy said: "That is what the National Olympic Committee of South Africa is looking into. What we have decided is that we can't have a 'toto' entry or exit from international sport. The sport that puts its house in order will have priority."

British Prime Minister John Major and the South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela jointly appealed to the Commonwealth on Wednesday to let South African cricketers start playing again. At the Commonwealth summit in Zimbabwe, they told reporters they agreed South Africa had met all conditions demanded for non-racial cricket. South Africa was readmitted to the International Cricket Council earlier this year after 21 years of isolation but some members of the body have opposed its application to play in the World Cup next February.

### Camberbero to Miss France Match

PARIS (AFP) — Daniel Dubroca, coach of France's rugby team, has decided not to gamble on the fitness of stand-off-half Didier Camberbero for the World Cup quarterfinal that will be played here Saturday against England.

Camberbero, who has scored 32 of France's 82 points, damaged his ribs against Canada and will be replaced by Thierry Lacroix, Dubroca said Wednesday.

A World Cup disciplinary committee in London on Wednesday confirmed the one-match ban on Western Samoa's Ma'atafa Keenan, which will exclude him from Saturday's quarterfinal against Scotland. The Samoa lock forward and Argentinian second row Pedro Sporleder were sent off after throwing punches in a Pool 3 match last Sunday.

### Generous Is Retired to Stud

LONDON (Reuters) — Generous, the horse who won the English and Irish Derbies, had a viral infection when he finished eighth in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and is retiring to stud, it was announced Wednesday.

After his defeat by Suave Dancer in Paris, it had been expected the colt may be run in Saturday's Champion Stakes in Newmarket. But instead his trainer announced he would race no more.

Also, it was announced that plans to run Suave Dancer in the Breckers Cup turf race in Kentucky on Nov. 2 have been dropped, but the French-trained champion will stay in training next year.

### For the Record

Sydney has been chosen for the first world championships for America's Cup Class yachts in 1993, it was announced Wednesday. The championships will be held every year the America's Cup is not contested. (AP)

The Charlotte Hornets rejected a proposal that would have had them pay their No. 1 pick, Larry Johnson of Nevada-Las Vegas, a \$5-million signing bonus. The NBA club's president, Spencer Stolpen, called the size of the proposed bonus "ludicrous." (AP)

Astoria Furets of the Yakult Swallows went one for two Wednesday and won Japan's Central League batting title with a .33980 average. Hiromitsu Ochiai of the Chunichi Dragons batted .33957. (AP)

Fritz Scherer, president of Bayern Munich, said Wednesday he would like to hire Franz Beckenbauer "in a management job." Speculation in Germany centers on the possibility of Beckenbauer returning to his old team, off to a bad start this soccer season. (AP)

### Quotable

Jimmy Connors after hearing Andre Agassi say that he now views competition as a challenge instead of an inconvenience: "You've got to salute him for coming up with that. These guys... not only are they great players, they're bright, too. That didn't sound sarcastic, did it?"

## BOOKS

### THE MONEY CULTURE

By Michael Lewis. 282 pages. \$19.95. W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10110, 192 pages. £14.99. Hodder & Stoughton, 47 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3DP.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

ALONG with Scott Turow and Ethan Canin, Michael Lewis ought to be outlawed. It isn't merely that, like them, he is talented and witty and photogenic and unforgivably young; nor is it merely that he seems to have full mastery over a subject about which I am hopelessly, irremediably ignorant — in his case economics, in Turow's the law, in Canin's medicine. For, like the other two, he has had the effrontery to turn offensively to writing and to do it far better than most can with both hands on the throttle.

His first book, as hundreds of thousands of readers well know, was "Liar's Poker," an account of his service in various boiler rooms at the now-discredited Salomon Brothers. The book was an utterly unexpected critical and commercial success, proving that every once in a while, even in book publishing, virtue is rewarded; this success enabled Lewis to leave the world of finance and enter upon a life of full-time free-lance writing.

"The Money Culture" is the first fruit of his labors in this new career, a collection of two and a half dozen pieces pub-

lished over the last five years. All of them deal, in one way or another, with the "money culture" that flourished under the regimes of Ronald Reagan and George Bush; in general the attitude they express toward that culture falls somewhere between amusement and contempt, which is probably the most sensible approach to a phenomenon that is at once sui generis and richly consistent with American tradition.

The pieces are separated into three geographical divisions: America, England and Japan. Those in the second and third parts are intelligent and interesting but not unduly original. So it's for the pieces in the first section that "The Money Culture" is most rewarding; the best of them are very good indeed.

Lewis writes about a number of seemingly disparate matters, from American Express to RJR Nabisco to Leona Helmsley to Louis Rukeyser. In all of them he finds a common thread, not merely of acquisitiveness but of "an entire culture based on entitlement," from the greedy 25-year-olds of Wall Street "complaining that their six-figure bonuses aren't big enough" to the relatively impetuous ordinary Americans lining up for financial get-rich-quick schemes where what's for sale "isn't so much success as the illusion of success."

For the most part Lewis avoids the not-inconsiderable temptation to blame all of this on Ronald Reagan; he understands that avarice has been as American as apple pie for as long as there's been an

America, and that the excesses of the 1980s must be kept in historical perspective. He also argues, persuasively, that the Reagan years embodied this tradition both with the assertion that "success was money, and money was made with debt, tax games, paper shuffling and arrogance" and with the development of "a whole new notion of how to succeed," the essence of which is that "success as we now know it is less a product of industry than of beating the system."

That observation comes from a piece called "Horatio Alger Tramped" in which Lewis describes the schemes of a "success merchant" named Charles J. Givens whose principal following is among people with limited financial means, but it applies equally to the wizards of Wall Street, whose "only moral" is that there is no moral.

Lewis reaches harsh judgments, but let it be noted that he has earned them. As "Liar's Poker" recounts in some detail, he made his bundle at Salomon Brothers and, in so doing, had personal experience of Wall Street such as is afforded to few of those who so enthusiastically criticize it from the outside. His disenchantment was caused not by personal disappointment but — far more tellingly — by close, objective scrutiny. He didn't like what he saw and he got out. It will be interesting to see what he makes of this experience in his future books.

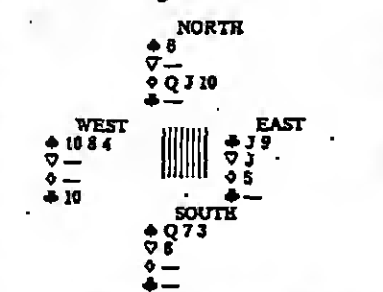
Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

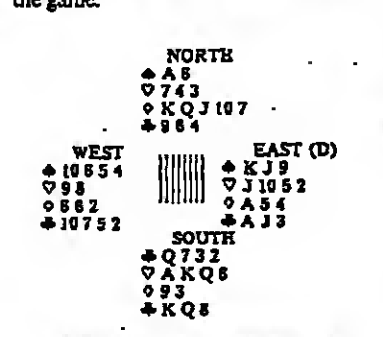
By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, West led the club deuce and East took the ace. He made the fine return of the spade king, a Merimac Coup aimed at removing dummy's entry before the diamonds could be established.

South won with the spade ace in dummy and worked on diamonds. East held up his ace for just one round, having faith in his partner's play of the deuce, a count signal to show an odd number of cards. After winning with the ace he returned the club jack. South won and cashed his heart and club winners to reach this ending:



The spade queen was led, a play that should have been made earlier, and East promptly threw the jack. When South led another spade West put up the ten, swallowed his partner's nine, and defeated the game.



Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East 1♣, South 1NT, West 2NT. West led the club two.

## PEANUTS

FOR "SHOW AND TELL" TODAY, I HAVE BROUGHT THIS LEAF...



SOME PEOPLE THINK WHEN LEAVES BEGIN TO FALL, IT IS THE SADDEST TIME OF YEAR... THEY'RE WRONG.



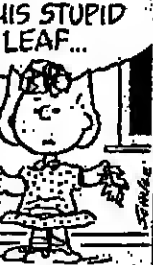
THE SADDEST TIME OF YEAR IS CHRISTMAS WHEN YOU DON'T GET ANY OF THE THINGS YOU WANTED...



MAAM?



OKAY, ABOUT THIS STUPID LEAF...



## BEETLE BAILEY

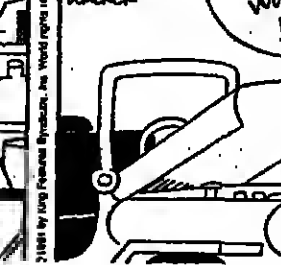
THE JEEP THAT WAS BROUGHT IN FOR REPAIRS IS MAKING FUNNY NOISES



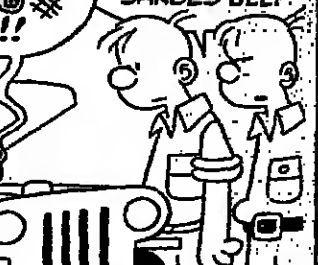
LET'S SEE



WORK UNDER



GRRR!!



## CALVIN AND HOBES

I SAW A TURTLE DOWN BY THE CREEK



BIG DEAL! WHO CARES? I'VE SEEN HUNDREDS OF TURTLES! PROBABLY MILLIONS WHO WANT TO SEE ANOTHER DUMB OL' TURTLE!



HA!



HA!



## WIZARD of ID

I NEED A LOAN TO PUT IN AN ALFA ROMEO



DO YOU HAVE ANY COLLATERAL?



A NOTICE FROM A PUBLISHING HOUSE THAT I'M A SUPERSTOCK WINNER!



I'M AFRAID THE ONLY ALFA ROMEO GOING TO SEE IS ON "OUR GANG"



## REX MORGAN

WHAT DID YOU SAY WHEN YOUR HUSBAND PROPOSED TO SELL YOUR HOUSE AND MOVE ABOARD A SAILBOAT?



I WAS TOO SHOCKED ANYTHING!



WELL, NO...NOT EXACTLY. I SAID, "NOT A WEALTHY MAN, DR. MORGAN."



I GENERALLY DON'T QUESTION HOW HE SPENDS HIS MONEY!



## GARFIELD

SNIFF, SNIFF... BOY, THESE FLAMING CROQUETTES SURE SMELL GOOD...



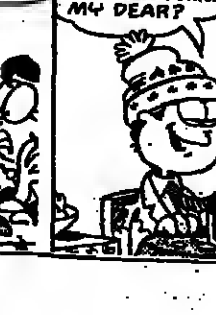
YAAAH! MY TIES ON FIRE!!



WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER PRINK, MY DEAR?

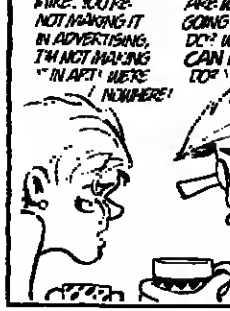


NO, JON. IF I'M IN THE MOOD FOR ANOTHER SHIRLEY TEMPLE, I'LL SUCK IT OUT OF YOUR TIE.



## DOONESBURY

LET'S FACE IT, AKE, YOU'RE NOT MAKING IT IN ADVERTISING, THUNDERBOLT! "WORTH HERE" NOWHERE!



SO WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO? DON'T WORRY, I'LL TAKE CARE OF YOU!



AAIEE!



HOLD ME, HOLD ME!

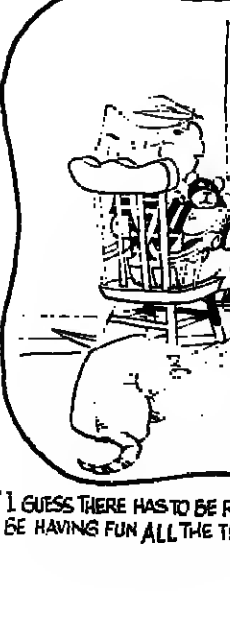


AN "OCT" APART? HARTFORD? SURE?



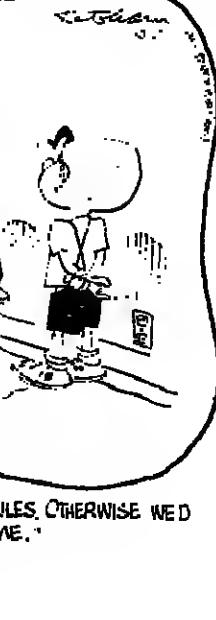
## DENNIS THE MENACE

I GUESS THERE HAS TO BE RULES, OTHERWISE WE'D BE HAVING FUN ALL THE TIME.



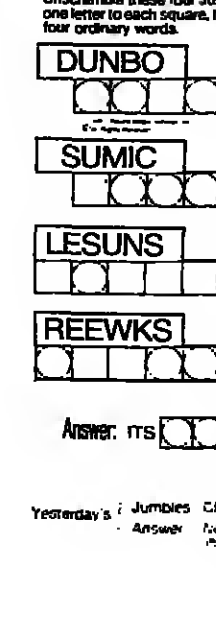
## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



## BLONDIE

DID YOU INTEND TO WEAR YOUR BEST SHIRT TO DO YARDWORK?

WERE YOU THINKING OF WEARING THOSE PANTS?

WERE YOU COUNTING ON WEARING YOUR NEW SHOES?

NOW NEVER ACTUALLY GIVE ORDERS,



## SPORTS

For U.S. Soccer,  
Key Word Is 'Bora'

By William Gildea

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. soccer team had been given its strategy for the 1990 World Cup opener in Florence against Czechoslovakia: Take it to the opponent, force errors, intimidate. In the tunnel before the game, the American players looked over at their counterparts. So many of them were bigger.

"These guys are afraid of me!" Desmond Armstrong thought.

"Player intimidation?" scoffed Bruce Murray. "Four guys were taller than I am." And one, Tomas Skuhravy, "looked like a linebacker."

The Americans wilted before they took the field, and the game was a disaster for them: 5-1, Czechoslovakia.

After a game considerably better in their second game, a 1-0 loss to Italy in Rome. "We played out of fear," said Armstrong. They were nervous.

"Desmond gets us in a circle. We have to pray," said Murray. "We can't even finish the prayer. One guy's saying, 'I'm nervous. Are you nervous?'"

After the third defeat, a 2-1 loss to Austria, the U.S. was out of the World Cup finals — and quickly into making changes before the 1994 finals in the United States.

It was out with Bob Gansler as national soccer coach, in with Velimir (Bora) Milutinovic. As in, the greatly admired Bora Milutinovic. Crowds have chanted his name — "Bora, Bora" — at games around the United States.

Murray and Armstrong said this week, with the team preparing to play North Korea on Saturday at RFK Stadium in Washington, that Milutinovic has instilled an entirely new attitude.

"Confidence is the key word," said Murray. No longer is this a team that feels intimidated before it takes the field.

Milutinovic, 47, who was born in Serbia, coached Mexico, where he has lived for many years, to a sixth-place finish in the 1986 World Cup. He took Costa Rica to the second round of the World Cup last year, making the Central American nation one of 1990's pleasant surprises.

Milutinovic is one of three brothers who played for the highly successful Partizan Belgrade club. When he speaks — even if English is the weakest of his five languages — U.S. players listen.

"I know what he's done," said Murray. "You tend to be more attentive to what he's saying because he's gone a lot further in his life than I have."

"He's been there," Armstrong added.

Murray said the U.S. team's improved attitude had come from Milutinovic's "experience as a player and coach, and his being able to instill confidence as a coach."

The U.S. has gone 8-1-2 against other national teams since Milutinovic took over in April, including five straight victories in 10 days.

Poland Rallies  
To Tie Ireland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Poland fought back from a two-goal deficit to force a 3-3 tie with Ireland in Poznan, Poland, on Wednesday, ensuring the fight for the European Championship group seven qualifying place goes to the last game.

The result means that Poland, Ireland or England can still qualify for the finals in Sweden next year, with all three countries having one game to go.

Jan Urban, left unmarked, headed in the equalizer four minutes before the game ended.

In another European Championship qualifier, midfielder Gheorghe Hagi kept alive Romania's slim hopes of making the finals with a goal that beat Scotland, 1-0, in a group two game in Bucharest. The Real Madrid playmaker scored in the 75th minute with a penalty.

In Prague, Czechoslovakia got by Albania, 2-1, in a group one qualifier. Neither of the teams had a chance to qualify because France clinched the quarterfinal berth by defeating Spain last week, reaching an unbeatable lead of 14 points in the group.

(AFP, AP)

Once defensive and tentative, the team is becoming more of an attacking one, although it still has much to accomplish. Even under Milutinovic, the Americans have scored as many as three goals only twice against top competition.

The new coach, who looks as trim as a player, has time to reorganize this team — until the end of 1993. He himself is learning "what is good, what is not so good" for each player. "What is better for us" as a team.

"I like their disposition. That's most important," said Milutinovic. "The players accept my suggestions."

He won them over in April. The team was to South Korea, and Milutinovic was along for the trip, signing up the personnel. While John Kowalski was still serving as interim coach, the Americans played poorly. The Americans returned home at a low point, and Milutinovic was appointed.

"If he based everything on that trip," said Murray, "he could have unloaded 11 players, from the goalkeeper to the center forward."

"But when we got back to Denver," he said, "you're going to start. Now we had a lease on life. In this day of instant analysis I respect him for that. I thank him for that."

Milutinovic just smiles. Smiles come easy to him, and his upbeat spirit appears to be infectious.

Grim-faced in Italy, this team is happy and playing well. And Milutinovic, who plans to move soon to Southern California?

"Very, very happy," he said. "I smile all the time."



Outfielder Kirby Puckett of the Twins expressed himself during a workout with teammate Lenny Webster. AL champion Minnesota awaits the NL winner when the World Series begins Saturday.

## Twins vs. Pirates? The Discreet Charm of Back-to-Basics Ball

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — With Game 5 of the National League playoffs on the line Monday, Atlanta had two men on base against Pittsburgh with just one out in the ninth. In this crisis of the year, who did the Braves and the Pirates send forward to carry their colors? To bat, the Braves sent Rafael Belliard and Jeff Blauser. The Pirates countered with the 33-year-old journeyman Roger Mason.

Through no fault of their own, that was the best either team could muster.

Like all the teams in this year's postseason, the Pirates and the Braves are teams to respect, not teams to admire.

We root for them not for their majesty but for their tenacity.

The common denominator of the Pirates and the Minnesota Twins, who will probably meet in the World Series, is their old-fashioned intelligence and commitment to fundamental team play. It is by no means an accident that Jim Leyland and Tom Kelly are the two best managers in baseball, the heirs to Whitey Herzog and Earl Weaver.

These new-school managers ride their horses with a lighter touch and take far more puff than the White Rat or Little Genie would have tolerated. They are friends to many players and guidance counselors to others, and they read from the same pages as the great managers of the past.

The Twins beat Toronto with ease for one reason. Minnesota played with discipline and brains, while the Blue Jays, as usual, looked like no one in their entire organization had ever demanded mentally alert play.

Manager Cito Gaston may end up paying the price for the Jays' spectacular gaffes, but General Manager Pat Gillick needs to look in the mirror too. Where has this team's basic instruction gone wrong?

Except for the Oakland A's of 1988-90, no team in the last dozen seasons has had dominant talent in a sport in which free agency has brought long-needed parity. One of the results is that many inspired, but less-than-spectacular teams, have become world champions. You can hardly win a World Series with a

club more ordinary than the '85 Royals, the '87 Twins or the '88 Dodgers.

LAST YEAR'S REDS were a perfect example. This season, they had the worst winning percentage (.452) of any defending world champion ever. Whoever wins this Series can expect a comparably cruel fall.

We are watching an age in which heady play, good fortune and one-season inspiration take teams to the mountain. Look at the last four hitters in the Braves' lineup: Brian Hunter, Greg Olson, Mark Lemke and Belliard. The '85 Royals fielded a lineup this bizarre in the Series, but only because of massive injuries. This is the Braves' variety. For doing so much with so little, the Braves deserve double praise. Players of whom little or nothing was ever expected have distinguished themselves.

While the Braves have the kind of four-man starting rotation we expect of a memorable club, they offer nothing else that would suggest a Series team. A dozen teams have a heart of the order as good as that of Pendleton, Ron Gant and David Justice. While the Braves' bullpen is deep, it is also dangerously young and has no star except Alejandro Pena, who throws nothing but fastballs.

Only the Twins and the Pirates look at home on a postseason stage. They are the sort of high-quality but flawed teams that usually lose with dignity in the playoffs. This year, thanks to the Blue Jays' customary coma and the Braves' jittery try-too-hard inexperience in the last two games, one of them will probably be a classic team.

The Pirates' hidden strength is their defense. Their outfield defense is intense. Barry Bonds, for all that can be said against him, has great range and charges the ball wonderfully to compensate for his weak arm. Andy Van Slyke loves to risk his health, and Bobby Bonilla rarely makes a mistake, and never a show-off-arm throw like the Justice peg to Game 4.

If anything, besides their mistakes, has unnerved the Braves, it is the Pirates' defense. Steve Buechele robbed Olson of a leadoff double in the ninth inning of a tied Game 4 with a leaping snag that would have made Graig Nettles proud. Brooks Robinson could not have gotten that high with a ladder.

Even the Pirates' steady shortstop, Jay Bell, had his moment, spotting Justice as he stumbled over third

base on Monday. Bell began jumping and begging for the ball. "I was doing my Jane Fonda aerobics over there," he said. "She should have been proud of me."

THE PIRATES, HOWEVER, have more holes than the Twins. Bonds' temperament is a time bomb in the clubhouse. Off the record, you can get almost any sort of anonymous "he needs a punch in the mouth" quote you would care to hear about Bonds. The bullpen by committee also is out as impressive as the Twins' set-up-by-committee, with Rick Aguilera playing the role of a legitimate closer.

Before we make fun of teams that begin their lineups with Dan Gladden and Chuck Knoblauch or Gary Redus and Jay Bell, perhaps we should remember what they offer. Sure, maybe Doug Drabek, Zane Smith and John Smiley will never even get on the Hall of Fame ballot. Maybe Jack Morris is past his prime and Scott Erickson is returning to the pack.

Still, at least two teams in this postseason understand how baseball is supposed to be played. When the Twins' battery makes one bad pitch selection, like a 3-

1 changeup to a weak hitter in Game 2 that caused a walk, Kelly makes a point of it at a news conference. "Oh, let the boys play," said Kelly, pretending not to be miffed. Yet the fact was that he had pointed the finger at the offenders in front of the whole world.

And when the Pirates got blown out 10-3 on Saturday, Leyland lowered the curtain. "I didn't like the way we played," he said, hot as a scalded cat to see both the Braves' catcher, Olson, and pitcher John Smoltz steal second on his pitches.

With Steve Avery and Smoltz ready to pitch against an injured Drabek and a recently battered Smiley, the Braves still have a chance to meet the Twins in the Worst to First World Series that most fans want and no one could fail to love.

Still, if the Twins and the Pirates meet, it would be a matchup that is more indicative of this baseball period. The '27 Yankees and '76 Reds would not have to worry. Their legendary status would be extremely safe.

But the rest of us would get to watch a Series in which every player on each team knows how his game is supposed to be played.

Tom Kelly, the Twins' manager, chomped down on his cigar and clearly meant business in practice.

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For Pirates and Braves,  
A Time to Take Charge

By Mark Maske

Washington Post Service

PITTSBURGH — It has been a series of dimmed stars, of little names and little plays made big. It has been a tense and often-exasperating encounter in which nuances have been more abundant than hits or runs, a matchup that has seen minute details regularly prove

## NL PLAYOFFS

decisive. But, according to the Pittsburgh Pirates' manager, Jim Leyland, it has been "great baseball."

There is an underlying belief on both sides that this National League playoff has one more explosion of offensive might in store. The Pirates have had one and the Atlanta Braves have had one, and whoever can craft the next appears likely to emerge as the survivor.

"It's been a very strange series, really weird," Pirates outfielder Bobby Bonilla said after his club squeezed out a 1-0 victory Monday in Atlanta to forge the three-games-to-two lead that it will carry into Wednesday night's Game 6 here. "It's like it's all building up to something."

There's been a lot of great games. You can't deny that," Bonilla added. "But it's like there hasn't been any rhythm to the series. No one has stepped up and taken control and said, 'We're the best team.' It seems like every game has been decided on some sort of freaky play... I think whoever's going to win this thing is going to step up and start delivering some big hits. And I think that's going to be us."

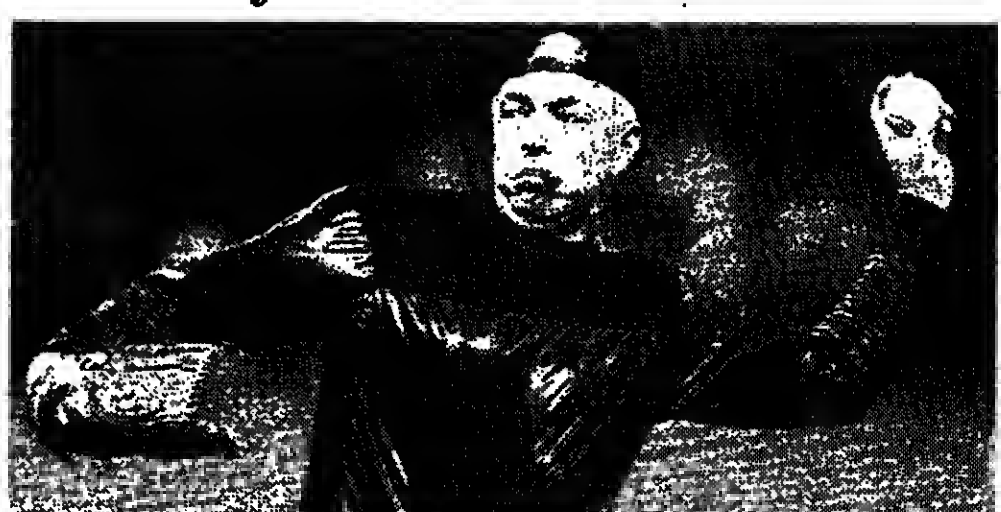
There's little evidence to support Bonilla's inkling. Neither team's bats have proven to be much surlier than the foam tomahawks so popular among the Braves' fans, and there's no letup in the procession of solid pitching being offered by each club. The Pirates will have their most reliable starter of the past two years, Doug Drabek, on the mound to oppose wunderkind Steve Avery. In reserve for a possible Game 7 on Thursday are Pittsburgh 20-game winner John Smiley and Braves' post-June ace John Smoltz.

"That sounds good," Leyland said about the supposed coming of coming home with a 3-2 lead in this best-of-seven affair. "But then when you hear the names Avery and Smoltz, you're not all that excited about it."

It has been a battle of omission and a struggle of strategy and subtlety. The Pirates put away Game 1 with an early burst of offense in support of Drabek, and the Braves slugged their way to a 10-3 triumph in Game 3. Otherwise, the scoring has been scant.

The Braves have scored 14 runs in the five games, the Pirates 12. Atlanta took a scoreless streak of 18 innings, four short of the NL playoff record, into Wednesday's contest.

The opportunities have abounded, but converting chances into runs has been rare. The Pirates are batting .135 with runners in scoring position. Their Nos. 3 and 5 hitters — Andy Van Slyke, Bonilla and Barry Bonds — have totaled three RBIs, all in Game 1. Bonds is the leading culprit, with three singles in 20 at-bats, including zero for 13 with runners on base.



Tom Kelly, the Twins' manager, chomped down on his cigar and clearly meant business in practice.

base on Monday. Bell began jumping and begging for the ball. "I was doing my Jane Fonda aerobics over there," he said. "She should have been proud of me."

THE PIRATES, HOWEVER, have more holes than the Twins. Bonds' temperament is a time bomb in the clubhouse. Off the record, you can get almost any sort of anonymous "he needs a punch in the mouth" quote you would care to hear about Bonds. The bullpen by committee also is out as impressive as the Twins' set-up-by-committee, with Rick Aguilera playing the role of a legitimate closer.

Before we make fun of teams that begin their lineups with Dan Gladden and Chuck Knoblauch or Gary Redus and Jay Bell, perhaps we should remember what they offer. Sure, maybe Doug Drabek, Zane Smith and John Smiley will never even get on the Hall of Fame ballot. Maybe Jack Morris is past his prime and Scott Erickson is returning to the pack.

Still, at least two teams in this postseason understand how baseball is supposed to be played. When the Twins' battery makes one bad pitch selection, like a 3-

1 changeup to a weak hitter in Game 2 that caused a walk, Kelly makes a point of it at a news conference. "Oh, let the boys play," said Kelly, pretending not to be miffed. Yet the fact was that he had pointed the finger at the offenders in front of the whole world.

And when the Pirates got blown out 10-3 on Saturday, Leyland lowered the curtain. "I didn't like the way we played," he said, hot as a scalded cat to see both the Braves' catcher, Olson, and pitcher John Smoltz steal second on his pitches.

With Steve Avery and Smoltz ready to pitch against an injured Drabek and a recently battered Smiley, the Braves still have a chance to meet the Twins in the Worst to First World Series that most fans want and no one could fail to love.

Still, if the Twins and the Pirates meet, it would be a matchup that is more indicative of this baseball period. The '27 Yankees and '76 Reds would not have to worry. Their legendary status would be extremely safe.

But the rest of us would get to watch a Series in which every player on each team knows how his game is supposed to be played.

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## Flowers Wilt, but Football Blooms in Berkeley

By Michael Martinez

New York Times Service

BERKELEY, California — Here and there along Telegraph Avenue, flower children still sprout occasionally on the sidewalks near the University of California.

But time hasn't stopped for them. Even here, the birthplace of student dissent, everything eventually changes.

That includes the football team. The only revolution at Cal this fall is the rising success of the Golden Bears, currently unbeaten and ranked No. 7 in the nation.

"The guy at the corner gas station is pumping my gas for me now," Coach Bruce Snyder said the other day. "Before, he just waved."

Snyder has pumped interest in a university that has always seemed indifferent and lethargic about football. But since the Bears opened the season with two victories and appeared in the rankings for the first time since 1977, Cal's students have embraced them unambiguously.

Each week, the team has climbed in the rankings. After beating Arizona, 23-21, with a 33-yard field goal as time ran out, the Bears were 3-0. Two weeks later, after a bye, they defeated UCLA, 27-24, with 10 points in the fourth quarter and following last Saturday's 45-7 rout of Oregon, they rose to the top 10.

Cal hasn't seen these heights since the days of

flower power. Its last top 10 ranking was in October 1968, its last top five ranking during the 1952 season.

"This place is much more alive," Snyder said of the Cal community.

When will it end? Perhaps Saturday here in Memorial Stadium, when the Golden Bears meet Washington, believed by some to be the best team in the land.

Both teams are unbeaten in the Pacific-10 Conference, Cal at 3-0 and Washington, which is ranked No. 3, at 2-0. The winner will become the favorite to reach the Rose Bowl, something that hasn't happened to a Cal team since 1959.

That's the Rose Bowl, tailback Russell White said. "You win that game, and you're going. That's the big one."

White, a junior, is Cal's Heisman Trophy candidate, although Mike Pawlawski, its ball-carrying quarterback who was recruited as a defensive back, earned attention after throwing nine touchdown passes in his first two games.

But White, despite playing with a variety of ailments and illnesses, has still gained 506 yards rushing and scored seven touchdowns.

Snyder, who coached Eric Dickerson with the Los Angeles Rams and Charles White and Anthony Davis at Southern California, compares White to them almost without reservation.

"If you ask me to compare them, it would be hard because they're all so different," Snyder said. "But I can use his name in the same breath with any of them."

White's success is perhaps doubly impressive because he had to overcome learning disabilities in the classroom that were no less imposing than a hulking linebacker. As a freshman, it was discovered that he had dyslexia, a reading impairment. He was glad to discover the problem.

"I just wish it had happened sooner, so I wouldn't have had to go through life thinking I was dumb, or go through some of the humiliation I had to go through," he said.

White, a social welfare major, carried his improvement to the field. As a sophomore last season, he gained 1,018 yards rushing and became the first player in conference history to win first team Pac-10 honors despite not being a starter. This season, he has played despite a variety of injuries, including bronchitis.

Against UCLA, he spent part of the third quarter in the locker room with his mother and girlfriend after complaining that he was having trouble breathing. But he returned to the game and helped Cal to a comeback victory.

"The team was losing," White recalled. "You hear the crowd roaring, and you don't know what to do. But I had to play. If you start the game, you've got to finish it."

## SCOREBOARD

## NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE  
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Washington	5	1	0	10	25	15
Pittsburgh	4	1	0	8	23	14
New York	3	2	1	7	18	19
NY Islanders	2	3	1	5	10	20
Philadelphia	1	3	1	3	15	20

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	2	1	1	5	13	11
Hartford	1	3	1	3	13	19
Boston	1	3	1	3	13	19
Buffalo	1	3	1	3	13	19
Quebec	1	3	1	3	13	19

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	2	1	1	5	13	11
Minnesota	1	3	1	3	13	19
St. Louis	1	3	1	3	13	19
Toronto	1	3	1	3	13	19
Detroit	1	3	1	3	13	19

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	3	1	0	6	20	14
Calgary	3	2	0	6	20	14
Los Angeles	2	2	1	5	10	19
Winnipeg	2	2	1	5	10	19
Edmonton	1	4	1	3	12	24
San Jose	1	5	0	2	19	30

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
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# Guggenheim Legacy: Is a Museum a House?

5,500	3,600	3,000	1,600
1,500	3,300	3,200	1,200
12,000	8,000	6,600	3,600
3,400	1,250	1,900	1,050
2,200	1,440	1,700	960
1,700	1,304	965	515
640	463	302	194
810	282	416	217
125	96	16	30
57,000	23,000	31,400	17,000
195	151	107	57
450,000	350,000	250,000	130,000
600	8,000	300	3,600
3,000	532	300	300
3,000	1,732	1,650	900
3,200	1,532	1,740	970
40,000	25,400	22,000	12,100
43,500	23,700	22,000	12,100
43,500	20,500	24,000	13,000
5,600	---	27,900	13,250
3,400	---	1,400	780
3,100	904	1,700	255
540	479	295	340
600	Varies by country	330	180
750	---	412	225

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